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WASHINGTON.

THE BLOCK IN LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE.

SCENES OF THE CONTINUOUS SESSION ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL — MODE OF FILIBUSTERING EXPLAINED—THE MINORITY RESISTING EVEN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE MEASURE—UNWARRANTED ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Democrats in the House still continue to obstruct action upon the Civil Rights bill by compelling a continuous roll-call on motions to adjourn. The Republicans have thus far maintained the contest with unexpected firmness and spirit, and up to 7 o'clock this evening no indications of giving way upon either side were apparent. The tedious business of calling the roll of sleepy members proceeded through all the dismal hours of the night. The clerks became exhausted and spiritless in their part of the labors, consuming twice the usual amount of time in taking each vote. The method of proceedings is as follows: Some one of the leading Democrats moves that the House adjourn; another demands the yeas and nays upon this motion. Then some member on the Republican side demands the tellers on the yeas and nays. This is where the fun comes in for the Republican side. The Speaker asks if the call for tellers is seconded, and a sufficient number of Republicans rise in their places. The tellers are then appointed and take their places before the Speaker's desk, and the Democrats who desire the yeas and nays come marching down the aisles and pass between the tellers. The Speaker then declares that a sufficient number have voted for the yeas and nays to second that demand, and the other side is not counted, so the Republicans have an opportunity of giving the Democrats some physical labor without trouble to themselves. Gen. Butler remarked to some of the Democrats amid one of these proceedings: "Some of you Generals and Colonels that were in the Confederate Army know how to march already, and we will teach the rest of you." The yeas and nays having been ordered on a motion to adjourn, some other Democrat moves that when the House adjourns to-day it be to meet on Saturday next. On this question the yeas and nays are demanded, the Republicans call for tellers again and repeat the same proceedings as on the first motion. Next a motion is made by some Democrat to amend the last motion by striking out Saturday, and inserting Friday as the date of meeting. The Democrats are made to march between the tellers again in order to get the roll called upon this motion. Three roll-calls are thus ordered, and consume the time for two hours or more. When the last motion has been voted upon and voted down, then the same routine is begun over, and the same monotonous proceedings are repeated. The House has maintained thus far unusually good order and good temper. How long this deadlock will hold no one can foresee. The Democrats do not appear to have lost any of their vigor of opposition, but it is known that they are not all united in the disposition to continue filibustering, and some of the leaders have privately stated that their position was untenable and must be surrendered. Many of the Republicans declare their intention to hold the House together continuously till Monday if the Democrats persist in opposition. It would seem to be an impossibility for the members on either side to endure more than another night. Organizations for detaching those that can be spared for rest and sleep have been formed, and something will be gained for endurance in this way.

Midnight.—The House is still in session, and the unvarying monotony of voting by yeas and nays is in progress. There is no more appearance that either party will yield than there was at the same hour last night. The Democrats within the last hour have been collecting in groups in the hall and engaging in earnest conversation. Some of them have been all along opposed to the kind of opposition the party is engaged in, but the voice of the majority has governed them all. It has been rumored about that at midnight the Republicans would submit to adjournment if no compromise could be made, but there is no such design. While it is possible that some solution of the difficulties may be reached before morning, it would not be surprising if to-morrow night found the House still in session.

LATEST UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE REPUBLICANS AS TO CHANGING THE RULES.

The programme of the Republicans now is to bring into the House on Monday a proposition to change the rules, so as to give the majority power to stop filibustering. Such a rule can be passed by a majority on Tuesday without delay. An adjournment till Saturday will be taken some time to-night, and on that day the journal of the long session of two days will be read, or otherwise the Democrats might demand its reading on Monday and prevent the introduction of the new rule, and delay its passage for another week.

ATTITUDE OF THE MINORITY.

The position assumed by the minority in this instance is entirely new, and was never taken by any party before in the American Congress. Filibustering has often been resorted to to secure time for speech-making, or to gain opportunities to offer amendments. The minority have often used dilatory motions to force a compromise in the form of a bill, but never before have they undertaken to prevent a measure from receiving consideration. They meet this Civil Rights bill on the very threshhold of the House and refuse it admission. The whole proceeding is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and the principle of government by a majority. If the Democrats do not give way and allow action to be taken, there is little doubt that a change of rules will be made next week which will deprive a minority of the power to control the action of the House.

PROBABILITY OF A CHANGE IN THE RULES.

The form of a new rule has been under consideration to-day privately among members. It will be so drawn as to exclude absolutely and beyond all controversy such subjects as the Texas and Pacific bill and the Chorpenning claim. Some Republicans who voted against the resolution to change the rules, which was offered last Monday, express a willingness to vote for a more carefully-guarded proposition. The complication is generally regarded on both sides of the House as unfortunate, but the position of the majority on the proceedings thus far is so clearly right, and that of the minority so clearly wrong, that the former cannot yield without seeming to make very serious concessions. Personal and party pride has been aroused to an unusual extent, and has much influence in continuing the contest.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S STATUE.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day signed the contract awarded some time since to Miss Vinnie Ream by Gen. Sherman and Mrs. Farragut, a majority of the Commissioners appointed by Congress to select an artist for the execution of a bronze statue of the late Admiral Farragut.

RAILROAD POSTAL SERVICE.

President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, has been here to-day, in conversation with the Postmaster General on the subject of the transportation of mails between this city and New-York. There was an extended discussion of this matter between the Postmaster General and Mr. Hinckley and Messrs. Bangs, Superintendent of the Postal Service, and James M. Davis, Chief of the Contract Division of the Post Office Department. The difficulty between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road and the Post Office Department, as previously stated, is a question of the price for carrying the mails, the railroad not being content with the rates determined by the law. The conversation to-day related principally to the question of additional legislation, and was satisfactory on all sides. Other railroad officials have been invited, and will have interviews with the Postmaster General within a week. The object of the conference is to obtain fully the views of railroad men upon the matter of the transportation of the mails and the best contract price. At present there seems a greater probability than heretofore of an adjustment of this long-agitated question.

A SMUGGLING RING.

REVELATIONS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—HOW THE GOVERNMENT WAS SWINDLED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Some time since the firm of Brannin, Summers & Co., of Louisville, sent a petition to the House asking to be reimbursed for duties on imported sugars, which they were compelled by fraud to pay. The petition was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, where the whole subject was thoroughly investigated, and to-day the committee agreed upon a bill granting the relief prayed for. The amount involved is between $50,000 and $60,000. The investigation brought to light the following facts:

In 1868, while Perry Fuller was Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, a Ring was formed for the purpose of smuggling sugar, composed of J. S. Clark, a notorious gambler, of that city; W. C. Gray, Special Deputy Collector of the Port; J. C. White, Deputy Naval Officer; S. H. Brown, Storekeeper, and R.L. Ream, Superintendent of Warehouses, all of New-Orleans. The mode of procedure was to import sugar and place it in bonded warehouses, whence it could be taken only upon payment of duties in gold or upon transportation bond, setting forth that it was to be transported to some interior port of delivery, where the duty would be paid. The sugar would be taken out of warehouse by means of the transportation bond, but instead of being shipped as stipulated in the bond it would be sent to the store of one Soria, a merchant of the city. The transportation bond and all papers connected with the importation were then destroyed, and the sugar sold in the regular course of trade passed to dealers in Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and other interior cities. The result was, that in many cases revenue detectives, following the matter up, would compel the purchasers in these interior cities to pay the duties that should have been paid by the New-Orleans importer. The ring continued its operations for a year or more, till in April, 1869, Casey took charge as Collector of the port, and a change in the minor officers destroyed the facilities for carrying on the business. During the time that the ring flourished they made a great deal of money. Subsequently, Clark, Gray, White, Brown, and Soria were indicted for their fraudulent acts, but the cases have never been pushed. Brown and Soria made a full confession, hoping thereby to escape punishment. Brown is now dead. The case against Clark was "nollied" on the ground that he was dead, while, in fact, he is now Tax Collector of the First Municipal District of New-Orleans, and Kellogg's chief political manager. The office he holds is by appointment of Kellogg, and is variously estimated to be worth from $50,000 to $100,000 annually.

THE CAPTURE OF THE JAMES BOYS.

STATEMENT OF THE MOTHER—THE HOUSE FIRED IN FOUR PLACES BY THE ATTACKING PARTY—SHE DECLARES THE BOYS WERE NOT IN THE HOUSE AT THE TIME—MARKS OF A DESPERATE FIGHT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan 28.—A reporter of the *Times* had an interview yesterday with Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James boys, and obtained a full statement of the tragedy enacted in her house during the efforts of the detectives to capture the boys. She emphatically denies that either Jesse or Frank James, or any of their comrades, were at the house on the night of the tragedy. The grenade shell which exploded and killed her little boy was seven inches in diameter. The house was fired in four different places by means of tubes like Roman candles filled with cotton saturated with turpentine. All the members of the family agree in saying that neither of the James boys was present. On the other hand, there are unmistakable evidences of a severe fight, the fence being riddled with bullets and the ground covered in places with blood. It is a well-established fact that an extra train went over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, stopping at Kearny, on the night of the tragedy, and the train men say that eight men aboard of the train had two prisoners. It was impossible to ascertain where the train went, but the supposition was that it had gone to Chicago. It was said at Kearny, yesterday, that a wounded man was in that neighborhood, and the Sheriff summoned a posse of twenty for duty last night to capture him. Every one condemns the barbarous method used by the detectives.

FLORIDA.

THE SENATORSHIP—THREE BALLOTS TAKEN YESTERDAY.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 28.—Three ballots were taken to-day for United States Senator. On the first ballot Gov. Walker received 27 votes; Gilbert, 4; Call, 8; Proctor, (colored,) 13; McLori, 12; Sam Walker, 11. The remainder scattering. There was no material change in the second or third ballot.

The total number of votes cast was 77; necessary to a choice, 39. The Democrats have 37 on joint ballot, the Republicans, 26, and the Independents, 4.

NEW-BRUNSWICK SCHOOL TROUBLE.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CAROQUET—DEATH OF A WOUNDED MAN.

NEW-CASTLE, N. B., Jan. 28.—Great excitement still prevails over the Caroquet riot. Two detachments of the New-Castle field battery of artillery left this afternoon for the scene of the disturbances. A detachment of volunteers also started from Chatham to-day. One of the Frenchmen wounded yesterday has since died.

THE RHODE ISLAND CHIEF JUSTICESHIP

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—The General Assembly to-day elected Thomas Durfee Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The vote stood: Durfee, 80; E. K. Potter, 16. Durfee was the Senior Associate.

NEW-ORLEANS.

A CALM AFTER THE STORM.

HOW THE PEOPLE EXCITE THEMSELVES—ARE THEY LOYAL TO THE UNION?—THE REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE DUTY OF THE NEW COMMITTEE—THEY SHOULD AVOID PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875.

Two weeks ago the inhabitants of New-Orleans were in a state of excitement that was almost indescribable. Business was suspended, men ran wildly about the streets incoherently reciting the many real and fancied wrongs of Louisiana, the action of the United States troops in entering the hall of the Legislature was denounced as a blow to American liberty, and it was declared on every side that another war was imminent. Now all this is changed, completely changed. The people have returned to their usual occupations; the deplorable events of the 4th inst. are no longer discussed, and nothing remains to remind a stranger of the storm which has just passed. Radical office-holders, commenting upon the change, attribute it to the presence of Gen. Sheridan in New-Orleans, and sneeringly say that "the White League is not so anxious for fight now as it was when only a few negro policemen opposed it." There can be no doubt that Sheridan's visit has had the effect of keeping in check certain young rioters who have long been a disgrace to this city. It is ridiculous to suppose, however, that fifty Sheridans could make so complete a change as that which I have noted. Ten days since New-Orleans was the news centre of the United States; to-day the city is duller than a New-England village. It is probable that it will remain so for the rest of the Winter. If Sheridan's presence does not account for this unusual quiet, to what is it to be attributed? This question is answered in various ways. Democratic politicians say that they have submitted their case to Congress, placed themselves upon record before the country, and that they now have nothing to do but quietly await the national verdict. Business men declare that they must have a season of quiet in which to adjust their affairs, and a few desperate characters express the opinion that the present calm is but the forerunner of another popular outbreak. I think there is another explanation of the condition of things referred to. Any one who will take the trouble to look into the history of the city will find that riots, or "popular uprisings," as they are called, have been very frequent in New-Orleans. Indignation meetings, protests, addresses, and even street fights, have not been unusual. Most emphatically, they are not to be attributed altogether to corrupt political rule; they are not, as many claim, the natural results of civil war. Long before the war was thought of, when to be an abolitionist was to be an outcast, New-Orleans was the scene of bloody firemen fights, and famous for Know-nothing riots. It is a mistake, then, to denounce political parties for popular outbreaks here. One of the oldest residents of Louisiana, speaking upon the subject the other day, said to me: "It's fashionable to blame Kellogg's Government for the disturbances we are having here. This is wrong; Kellogg is only the excuse; if he were gone tomorrow they would find a fresh one. To live they must have excitement."

HOW THE PEOPLE BECOME EXCITED.

There can be no doubt that the climate is, to some extent, to blame for the disturbances which so frequently occur. Day after day, month after month, Winter and Summer, the people can be in the streets, meet together, and discuss political and other questions. I have frequently seen half a dozen gentlemen standing for hours together, talking upon that everlasting subject, "The wrongs of Louisiana." It seemed as if by their very conversation they worked themselves into a fury. At first they would speak sensibly and dispassionately of their many grievances, then some new story of official corruption would be related; they would become slightly excited; Warmoth's reign of misrule and rascality would be discussed; the oppression of Casey and the Custom-house gang referred to, and so, little by little, the conversation would become warmer and warmer until after two or three hours' discussion the gentlemen would separate declaring that they would no longer submit, that Kellogg and his crew would have to be "cleaned out," and that Louisiana should be free if every Radical in the State had to be killed to make her so. People of all classes with plenty of time on their hands and a sunny corner to stand in enter into discussions similar to the above, and work themselves into so desperate a state of mental excitement that a popular outbreak of some sort becomes an absolute necessity to them. After it has occurred they are relieved and for a time return peacefully, and even contentedly, to their offices and workshops. For a season they forget to talk about their wrongs, and therefore the city is at peace. This is the condition of affairs in New-Orleans at present. The entrance of the United States troops into the State-house gave the citizens an opportunity for a popular outcry. Ten days ago they declared that this wrong was never to be forgotten. To-day the wrong, so called, is no longer remembered. All excitement has died out, and the people of New-York and New-England are far more exercised about "the Louisiana difficulty" than are the residents of New-Orleans. I make this statement after careful and thorough investigation. In the words of a well-known member of the White League, who expresses himself as being disgusted with the ephemeral and effervescent character of the people, "They have blown up another bubble, and it has burst; they have excited the attention of the whole country, but have not bettered their own condition."

NEW-ORLEANS LOYAL TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

There is one phase of the Louisiana difficulty which should not at this time be overlooked. I speak of the respect in which the United States Government is held by all classes of the people. It is true that Gen. Sheridan is hated and abused, but his authority is undisputed by even the most desperate White Leaguer, and should he carry out his intention of visiting the Red River points, and other remote districts, he will not be in the least danger. Radical politicians have stated that he was threatened with assassination, and that the people here were ripe for another civil war. Both these statements are untrue. Any officer of the United States can, without fear, ride alone through every part of Louisiana. Touching the alleged disposition of the people to defy the national authority, I have made the most careful inquiry, and am assured that no such disposition exists. The white people have been oppressed and plundered almost beyond endurance. They pay all the taxes, yet have no voice in the government of their State. They are growing poorer day by day. Many of them are desperate and disheartened, yet they all declare that the late war was a mistake, and say that nothing could induce them to enter into another of the same character. It is unjust to charge them with disloyalty to the Union, or to talk about "the old rebel spirit" not being crushed out. It is ridiculous to allege that they fear the handful of troops now stationed here. It will be remembered that nearly every man in the South was a Confederate soldier in the late war. Upward of nine thousand of these men now have their homes in New-Orleans, and are in full sympathy with the Democratic or Conservative Party. They are well armed and drilled. There are not more than one thousand United States soldiers in this city. Two weeks ago a company of them appeared in the State-house and ejected men whom the white people declared to have been elected members of the Assembly. The citizens made no resistance. Thousands of them stood by, and, as they claim, were deprived of their rights by half a dozen men. These men wore the uniform of the United States, however, and of course all good citizens of the United States submitted. In doing so they simply did their duty, but after having done so, is it not unjust for partisan politicians to charge them with being traitors to their country?

It has been claimed that the people submit to the authority of the United States for political effect, and not because they are at heart loyal to the Government. There is good reason to believe that in this also an injustice is done them. A few evenings ago I visited one of the theatres here. The house was crowded, all classes of people being represented. A number of well-known White League leaders were present, and there was a fair sprinkling of the foreign element which goes to make up the population of New-Orleans. Between the acts of the play a variety performance was given, and a young woman sang what was called on the bills "The Songs of All Nations." She commenced with England, and, after singing a verse laudatory of that nation, drew from her belt an English flag, and waved it above her head. The performance was duly honored by moderate applause from the dress circle. The girl then sang a French song, waved a French flag and was loudly applauded. The green flag of Ireland was produced, and "the ever present Irishman" cheered for the Emerald Isle. So the performer continued through the whole list of nations. At last the band played "the Star-spangled Banner," and, after singing a verse of the national hymn, the girl drew out and waved a beautiful silk flag of the Union. For one moment the house was very still, and then the most enthusiastic cheers rose from every portion of it. Men stood up and vied with each other in applauding, and handkerchiefs were waved in every direction. One young man, a tallow-colored, dyspeptic-looking individual, hissed. He was very quickly, and not very gently, taken from his seat and conducted to the door. I was convinced that the people of New-Orleans are loyal to their country.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

As has been briefly stated by telegraph, the report of the Subcommittee of Investigation sent here by Congress was very distasteful to Radical office-holders. They continue loud in their denunciation of the members of the committee and declare that they refused to take important testimony which was offered by the Republicans, and that they allowed themselves to fall completely into the hands of the White League. There is no doubt that the gentlemen who composed the committee accepted many of the hospitable invitations which were extended to them by prominent Democrats here, but at the same time they listened attentively to the statements of the Republicans and colored people, and in this way learned more of the real condition of affairs in Louisiana than did any committee previously sent here by Congress. United States Marshal Packard, Collector Casey, and their corrupt followers will not admit this, however. They expected the committee to sustain them, right or wrong, and are indignant because that body gave all parties an opportunity of being heard. Gov. Kellogg, too, is displeased with the committee's report. He states that the gentlemen who composed it gave him reason to believe that they would indorse his personal administration and publicly approve his official acts. He intimates that they deceived him, and he is exceedingly disappointed. The new committee of investigation will arrive here to-morrow, and there is much speculation as to the object of their visit. Radical politicians foolishly declare that they come to reverse and set aside, as far as is possible, the report made by the committee of which Mr. Foster was Chairman, and few Democratic partisans express the opinion that they come to indorse Gen. Sheridan's outrage report. Whatever may be the aim of the new committee, it will be well for them to bear in mind that there are two sides to this Louisiana question. As has frequently been pointed out in the columns of THE TIMES, the white people of the State are wronged in many ways, and they very justly attribute much of their trouble to the corrupt men by whom they are ruled. Some of their burdens, however, they have brought upon themselves. Republican politicians here are ignorant and corrupt; Democratic leaders are intolerant and arrogant. Both parties have done much to reduce the unfortunate people of Louisiana to their present deplorable condition; both parties "know well how to lie," and can adroitly conceal their own faults. The Congressional Committee of Investigation should remember this, and ignoring professionl politicians push their inquiry among property-owners, business men, farmers, and farm laborers. After a careful and unprejudiced consideration of the testimony which may be obtained from these classes, they can hope to arrive at comparatively truthful conclusions in relation to the Louisiana difficulty.
H. C.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

A SYSTEM OF EMBEZZLEMENT OF TRUST FUNDS AT ANNAPOLIS UNVEILED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Recent disclosures have exposed a system of embezzlement and misappropriation of trust funds at Annapolis that has created consternation throughout all circles at the State capital. The criminal was James R. Howison, a lawyer of the highest standing in business and social circles, who, because of his sterling reputation had been made the custodian of the funds and manager of the properties of many of the leading citizens. A short time ago he died suddenly, and the examination of his accounts shows that he has robbed nearly every person who reposed business trusts in him. About $60,000 worth of bonds that had been placed in his charge by various clients had been used to his own benefit, and he had also borrowed large amounts on fraudulent mortgages. Several of the officers and Professors at the Naval Academy had various sums on deposit with him, all of which are lost in the general wreck. Bishop Odenheimer, Howison's father-in-law, is said to have lost $10,000, and the total of the losses will reach $150,000. Howison was at one time clerk to Admiral Franklin Buchanan, and afterward Secretary of the Naval Academy.

ALBANY.

COMING CONFLICTS IN LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS.

THE MEASURES ON WHICH THE FIRST CONTESTS WILL ARISE—SHERIFF CONNER'S BILL—THE SEVENTH REGIMENT BETWEEN TWO FIRES—THE TOMPKINS SQUARE BILL—YESTERDAY'S WORK IN BOTH HOUSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1875.

There are now a sufficient number of measures before the Legislature to give promise that ere another week has elapsed the actual friction of the session will begin. Among the measures likely to be warmly debated are the bill introduced by Mr. Costigan some weeks ago, providing for a reorganization of the Government of New-York City; Mr. T. J. Campbell's bill having a similar but less comprehensive and sweeping scope; the bill in relation to the execution by Sheriffs of all process issuing out of courts of record, and which, though a general law in its essential features, is being engineered purely in the interest of Sheriff Conner, and aims to augment his fees, so that he shall not lose, as he now claims to have lost, over $14,000 a year. In addition to these, there are a number of smaller measures over which there will be some contest, such as the bills to exempt the Midland Railway from taxation; to convert Tompkins square into a park, and abrogate all further uses of the square as a parade ground; to erect an armory at the expense of New-York City for the Seventh Regiment; to amend the charter of the American Institute, and so forth. No active work has yet been done on either of the bills to reorganize the Government of New-York City, and a hearing which was to have been given to the friends and opponents of Mr. Cambell's bill to oust Controller Green, on Tuesday last, has been indefinitely postponed. The "ins" and "outs" of the Directory of the American Institute have been before the Committee on Cities, and the discussion pro and con was of a lively nature, in which contradictions of assertions made on both sides were given in very plain terms. It is claimed by the "outs" that the proposed bill to "classify" the membership of the Directory is a job to perpetuate the control of the present management. Both sides claim that the property of the Institute is very valuable, and that they respectively carried the institution into the successful career which resulted in this large acquisition of assets. It is gratifying, of course, to the friends of the concern that it has become so prosperous as to be worthy of such a contest, but it is seldom that any such organization is benefited by such costly quarrels as those which necessitate legislative lobbying. There is also a delegation of friends and counsel for the Seventh Regiment here, urging before the Committee on Cities the bill to provide an armory for that command, and to oppose at the same time the bill abolishing the parade and drill ground in Tompkins square. It is, perhaps, a misfortune for these gentlemen that both bills are in the hands of the same committee, and that the principal advocate of the latter measure, and the introducer of the bill, is the Chairman of that committee, Mr. Daly, of New-York. The regiment, in this particular crisis, will find itself between two fires. The contest in the Senate to-day over the Tompkins square bill is believed to be partly influenced by the Seventh, though it is, unquestionably, a matter of great moment to the whole First Division of the National Guard that they shall have some drill-ground provided for their use before Tompkins square, unsuitable though it may be, is taken from them.

The overhauling which the Senate has given, also, to the bill, passed on the "rush" by the Assembly, to permit the Mayor and Chamberlain of New-York to accept any rate of interest on the moneys deposited by the City, has awakened some interest on that subject. It is said by persons now here that they can negotiate contracts with responsible banks in New-York City, whereby the banks will agree to pay four per cent. for five years for the moneys deposited from the City Treasury, and, they urge, the bill should have provided that the depositary institutions should pay interest at the fortnightly average of the market rates for money in Wall street.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The bill to repeal the act repealing the act exempting the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railway from taxation gave rise to some debate this morning in the House, the discussion being carried on by Messrs. Alvord, of Onondaga, and Seward, of New-York, in opposition, and by Messrs. Davis, of Washington, T. J. Campbell and T. C. Campbell, of New-York, and others in favor of the bill. The opponents of the bill took the ground, as do most good lawyers also, that the bill is unconstitutional in that its object is special, and that it is also in conflict with the new section, 10, of article 8, of the Constitution, which provides that neither the money nor the credit of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any private or corporate undertaking. The advocates of the bill urged that the State had been guilty of gross violation of faith toward the company in exempting the road and then repealing the exemption, and that as a matter of abstract justice it should now remedy the wrong already done in this respect. The bill was finally reported and recommended for passage by the Committee of the Whole, on which Mr. Holmes, of Chenango, moved for unanimous consent that the bill have its third reading. Mr. Alvord, however, objected, and it went over under the rule.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE S. J. COLAHAN.

Half an hour after noon the House took up the resolutions previously offered by Mr. Prince, of Queens, in respect to the memory of the late Stephen J. Colahan, Democratic member elect from Kings. The resolutions had been made the special order of business for that hour. Messrs. Prince, Worth, of Kings; Alvord, of Onondaga, and Waehner, of New-York, made brief addresses of eulogy and condolence befitting the occasion, and the resolutions were adopted.

DEMOCRATIC ORATORY POSTPONED.

By the terms of the resolutions it was provided that "this House do now adjourn, out of respect for the memory of the deceased." The Speaker had declared the resolutions adopted, and the House adjourned before this fact was discovered by many of the Democratic members, and the adjournment could only be construed to mean until to-morrow morning at the usual hour. It so happened that the consideration of the Governor's Message had been made the special order for this evening at 7:30 o'clock, and some of the members on the majority side had "crammed" themselves with speeches for the occasion, which were calculated to give the Governor a very exalted opinion of his first State paper, and there was no little amusement as well as chagrin observed in certain quarters at the sharp way in which the orators had been compelled to "bottle up" their efforts "for future use." This is not the first time that the Republicans have succeeded in putting the discussion of the Message out of joint.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE BILL IN THE SENATE—OTHER BUSINESS.

The Senate sat a long while this morning, and yet it transacted comparatively little business, as fully three-quarters of its session was occupied in a debate as to whether or not Tompkins square should be changed from a parade ground into a park. The bill to effect this came up from the Assembly to-day to the Senate for concurrence. The first section of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of Public Parks in the City of New-York are authorized and directed to lay out, regulate, and otherwise improve Tompkins square, to be used, appropriated, and dedicated to the purposes of a public park, and not for any other special object or purpose whatever; and the said Tompkins square is hereby exempted from the provisions of the act entitled "An act in relation to armories in the County of New-York," passed May 7, 1873, and the same shall not apply to the said square nor any part thereof.

Senator Booth objected to the proposed improvement, on the ground that the square is needed for a parade-ground.

Senator Gross, who was the chief supporter of the bill, denied this. He said the square is only nominally a parade-ground, as it is hardly ever used for that purpose more than ten times a year, and he doubted whether any regiment, except the Sixth, ever drilled there. He thought the square was too small for a parade-ground, and added that the regiments were accustomed to go to Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, to drill; and finally he said that the square had accomplished all the purposes for which it was ever made a parade ground, that purpose being to enable a ring to steal $40,000, and as the money had been stolen there was no reason why the people living in that, the most crowded portion of the City, should not enjoy their park again.

After a long debate the committee rose and recommended the bill for a third reading. This action is probably equivalent to the passage of the bill.

BILLS PASSED AND INTRODUCED.

But little other business was transacted by the Senate. Several bills took one or two steps in the routine toward being passed, but the only one not merely of local interest which the Senate to-day sent to the Assembly for concurrence was the one authorizing the payment of $13,000 to Erastus D. Palmer for the bronze statue of Robert R. Livingston. This statue has been heretofore spoken of in THE TIMES, and it will be remembered that, together with a statue of George Clinton, the first Governor of the State, it is to represent the "eminent citizens" of this State in the national Capitol at Washington.

General bills were introduced. Senator Dickinson brought in a bill allowing terms of County Courts to be held at the chambers of the County Judge in cases not requiring or not permitting a jury trial.

Senator Madden introduced a bill, which was also offered by him at the last session of the Legislature. The bill so extends the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court that it may by a mandamus compel the Board of Canvassers of any county of the State to correct its determination whenever it shall appear by affidavit that errors have occurred therein. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, as was also the following resolution, which was offered by the same Senator:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That there shall be submitted to the people, at the next general election to be held in this State, a proposition to so amend the Constitution as to provide for adding at the conclusion of section 17 the following words, to wit: "But this, nor any other provision herein contained, shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the exercise of the law-making power in the passage of any act deemed necessary by the creation of corporations, or conferring authority on those now existing, or which may hereafter come into being under special or general laws, to provide for rapid transit by means of elevated, underground, or any other system of railways other than by tracks on the surface, in any of the cities of this State, nor shall the Legislature be restrained from passing any act deemed necessary for the improvement of the wharves, piers, and water front at any port of entry in this State, thereby securing needed terminal facilities at such port."

Another resolution offered by the same Senator was that the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on the 19th of March. The resolution was tabled under the rule.

PROBABLE FATE OF BILLS IN COMMITTEE—SHERIFF CONNER LOOKING AFTER HIS PROJECT—THE BUSINESS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—THE LEGAL DAILY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—There has been quite a stir in Legislative circles to-night concerning the business to be presented to-morrow, the interest being mainly excited by the facts which have become known as to the action of some of the committees in regard to bills of which I made mention in my letter of this afternoon. Not a little excitement also has grown out of the fact that Sheriff Conner has come into the field to work for his innocent little bill, by which he means to work thirty-five City Marshals out of the Marine Court patronage, and to work $75,000 or $100,000 a year thereby into his own pocket. His lobby-agent, Orlando Stuart, is here also, working indefatigably toward the same end, and, to judge by the tone of their conversation, they seem confident as to a result in their favor. I know, however, that they are either deceived by their own fancies, or are whistling up the wind so as to save appearances, for there is considerable heavy weather ahead for this measure, and its defeat is somewhat probable. The Judiciary Committee, in whose hands the bill now lies, have decided to give a hearing to persons interested, either in favor of, or in opposition to it, on Tuesday next at 4 P. M.

The Committee on Cities this evening had under consideration Mr. Costigan's bill for the reorganization of the New-York City Government. Mr. Costigan appeared and made an argument in its favor. At his request also, the bill was modified by striking out the clause providing for the repeal of the present mode of electing Aldermen, which secures a minority representation. The committee agreed to report the bill favorably to the House to-morrow. The committee will also report to the House for consideration, without amendment, Timothy J. Campbell's bill for the ousting of Controller Green and Corporation Counsel Smith, for the appointment of their successors *pro tem.*, and for an election to fill the offices next Fall. Among other bills to be reported from the Judiciary Committee to-morrow is an act abolishing the office of Supervisory Builder of the State Reformatory, at Elmira, and creating a Constructing Board, to consist of five members, two of whom shall be Democrats, two Republicans, and one Liberal Republican; also an act providing penalties for attempts to commit crimes, and the act defining and extending the rights and liabilities of married women. Mr. Costigan has prepared, and will introduce to-morrow, a bill to repeal the act under which the New-York *Daily Register*, "legal daily paper," fraud was consummated. He has been engaged for two or three days in putting this bill into form and satisfying himself of the fact that the affair was a swindle, and this afternoon he examined the original bill in the State-house, only to become convinced of the fact that the word "or" has actually been interpolated by the publishers of the *Register*, as charged in THE TIMES of to-day. This bill will seal the fate of the "legal daily paper."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A man named O'Brien murdered his wife in Brantford, Ontario, yesterday.

L. W. Langdon, of Florence, Mass., died on Tuesday at Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Bower, an insane German woman, in Baltimore, hanged herself yesterday in a Police station.

Collector Hoitclaw, Atlanta, Ga., made a raid into Rabun County, and seized twenty-two distilleries and arrested thirty-eight illicit distillers, yesterday.

Lord and Lady Dufferin and suite are on a visit to Montreal. His Excellency will return to Ontario in time for the opening of Parliament, on Thursday.

John B. Anderson, in New-Haven, Conn., the Swede who murdered Horatio G. Hall, of Wallingford, on the 7th of March, 1874, was sentenced yesterday to be hanged on the 20th of April, 1876.

A son of Martin Fahay, two and a half years old, was fatally burned on Wednesday at Mauch Chunk, Penn. The mother went to draw a pail of water, and when she returned the child was in flames.

THE BOSTON SAVINGS BANKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—In reply to an inquiry, the savings banks of this city state that, while the number of drafts has even this Winter been somewhat in excess of the average, they have usually been for very small amounts. The deposits have continued to be good. The banks have probably at least held their own, if they have not made an increase, and a large number of new accounts have been opened. In view of the general dullness of trade the statement is considered encouraging.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILL OF M. DE VENTAVON.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—In the Assembly to-day debate on the Constitutional bill of M. De Ventavon was resumed.

The Right moved the withdrawal of all the constitutional measures before the Chamber. The motion was rejected.

M. Laboulaye then moved an amendment to the Ventavon bill providing that the Government be composed of a Senate, Chamber of Deputies, and President of the Republic, who shall be chief of the executive power.

M. Laboulaye said the object of his amendment was to recall the fact that the Republic was the existing Government of France, and to convert that fact into law. The Republic alone could give the country security, while monarchy was an impossibility.

M. De Labassetière opposed the motion and demanded the restoration of monarchy.

M. Louis Blanc opposed the creation of a Presidency, which had been fatal to the Republic. The *coup d'état* would have been avoided if the Presidency had not been established in 1848. He moved that the clause concerning the Presidency read as follows:

"The Government of France is a Republic."

His speech caused great excitement in the House.

The debate was closed. The Right succeeded in carrying a motion that a vote be taken to-morrow, and the sitting was adjourned.

The position taken by M. Blanc is believed to indicate a division in the Republican ranks, which will lead to a defeat of M. Laboulaye's amendment, implying the formal proclamation of the Republic.

PERSONAL.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Washington Club this evening gave a farewell dinner to Col. Hoffman, late Secretary of the American Legation, who is about to depart for his new post in London. Minister Washburne, all the attachés of the Legation, and many prominent Americans were present.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S CONDITION IMPROVING.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The bulletin issued by Prince Leopold's physicians to-day announces that the patient is improving.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ELECTORS OF GREENWICH.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The electors of Greenwich at a meeting to-night adopted a resolve expressing in cordial terms their confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and regretting his retirement from the leadership of the Liberal Party.

SPAIN.

SUCCESS OF THE ROYALISTS IN NAVARRE.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—The Royalist Army in Navarre is advancing on the Carlists, and has already captured several of their positions. King Alfonso is present.

HENDAYE, Jan. 28.—Don Carlos will personally command the troops in the battle which is impending to frustrate the efforts of the Alfonsists to relieve Pampeluna.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP DEUTSCHLAND DISABLED AT SEA.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Braunschweig, from Bremen Jan. 13, via Southampton 16th, for Baltimore, has returned to Southampton, towing the steam-ship Deutschland, of the same line, which sailed from Southampton Jan 12, for New-York. The Deutschland is disabled, having broken all the blades of her propeller by contact with a quantity of wrecked matter. While in this condition she encountered the Braunschweig, which vessel was obliged to remain near her until the weather, which was tempestuous, would admit of operations to take her in tow. All are well on both steamers. These are the two vessels which were seen passing Hurst Castle last evening, and not the Baltimore and New-York, as reported.

THE SHIPS SCREAMER AND SAMUEL G. GLOVER IN DISTRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The ship Screamer, from Havre, for Tybee, has returned short of provisions.

The ship Samuel G. Glover, which arrived at Liverpool to-day from Galveston, was in collision on the passage and suffered much damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE BURNED.

NORFOLK, Jan. 28.—The steamer Lady of the Lake, running between Norfolk and Washington, was burned to the water's edge this evening at her wharf, foot of Main street. The fire originated in her lamp-room. The steamer was owned by George H. Plant & Co., of Washington, and was valued at $80,000. She was to have sailed to-morrow for Washington, and had on board a full miscellaneous cargo, which was entirely destroyed.

OTHER FIRES.

The Cumberland M. E. Church, corner of Coral and Cumberland streets, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. Loss, $38,000. There was an insurance of $10,000 on the building, but it was to secure a mortgage on it. The finishing touches were about being applied preparatory to its dedication on the 21st of next month. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion, as workmen were oiling the wood work yesterday.

The shingle mill of Messrs. Morgan, Leonard & Stanton, at Howard City, Mich., was burned on Tuesday. The loss is $20,000; uninsured.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—1 A. M.—*In the Middle States and lower lake region, wind veering to north and east, generally lower temperature than on Thursday, higher, followed by falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, and rain, except partly as snow in the latter and New-York.*

In New-England, winds shifting to north-west and dorth, falling temperature, rising barometer, and clearing weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	42°	25°	3:30 P. M.	48°	34°
6 A. M.	43°	26°	6 P. M.	45°	37°
9 A. M.	44°	28°	9 P. M.	38°	36°
12 M.	45°	30°	12 P. M.	34°	36°

Average temperature yesterday..............31½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..............42⅜°

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Mary Sullivan, an aged emigrant from Quebec, while walking on the track of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, was run over and killed this morning. Her husband, John Sullivan, who was with her, escaped by stepping off the track. They were going to Whitestown.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

SHALL MR. TILTON BE ALLOWED TO TESTIFY?

HE IS CALLED, BUT DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL OBJECT—MR. EVARTS MAKES A LONG ARGUMENT—GEN. PRYOR SPEAKS FOR THE PLAINTIFF, AND WILL CONTINUE TO-DAY.

The proceedings of yesterday were chiefly remarkable for the statement made by Mr. Woodruff that Gen. Tracy, one of the counsel for the defense, had assured Tilton, in the presence of Moulton and Woodruff, that in the event of any litigation springing up he would not become counsel for Mr. Beecher, and that in consequence of this assurance papers and documents in the case were shown him. This evidence was not shaken by cross-examination. Mr. Beach, of counsel for plaintiff, called the attention of the court to a prejudiced publication in the form of a pamphlet entitled an official report of the trial. The plaintiff Theodore Tilton was then called, and was about being sworn when Mr. Evarts objected and delivered a long argument against Tilton's admissibility as a witness. Mr. Evarts argued from English and American authorities that upon all principles of common law a husband could not testify in a case the basis of which was his wife's adultery, not only as a matter of interest, but in view of the preservation of the inviolate sanctity of the marriage relations. Gen. Pryor replied to Mr. Evarts. He argued that in both English and American law the careful consideration of authorities showed that a progress had been made, not of restriction but of enlargement in the privilege of witnesses, and contended that the present state of the law is that a husband may testify as to the criminal act of his wife in a suit where he presents the attitude of plaintiff, but to which the wife in a legal sense is not a party. Gen. Pryor spoke until the adjournment of court. He will resume his argument this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury were in their seats at a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and having answered to their names, Judge Neilson said: I have given consideration to the question presented to me last evening. In the first place, I think all notion of a professional relation on the part of Mr. Tracy is to be dismissed from the question, as not necessary to it. I do not recognize that he was there in a professional capacity. In the next place, as to the course of business in view of the decisions which have been made, I have not at any time decided, and of course could not decide, that a witness might not state an interview with another person and then the fact that he repeated that to a party interested here. That is done every day, and ordinarily the mere suggestion of counsel of the course to be pursued in connection with it is deemed sufficient; the mere act of the counsel where he has the confidence of the court would ordinarily be regarded as sufficient to justify him as to the course of inquiry in respect to a conversation between a witness and a third person afterward repeated to the party in interest. What looked like a decision of the court was a simple direction of the court, acquiesced in by counsel, with a view to save time; and so it is that we have saved much time by coming directly to the question whether the conversation had with the third person was repeated to the defendant and understood by him, and what was said or done by him in that relation, otherwise it would involve a repetition by him. That, as I say, was a mere direction with a view to saving time, and was acquiesced in by counsel. The question now presented, however, is somewhat different. I have gone over the testimony carefully, and the question, of course, must be decided with a view to the proofs now before us; and I gather from these proofs, very clearly, that the former witness stated to the defendant that he had had a conversation with various persons, (alluding to his partners,) and gave him to understand that there was a sense of unpleasantness and uneasiness in respect to his relations in some way, and they desired a conference with some wise persons touching the answers he should give to the importunities they should meet in respect to the scandals published in the papers. The evidence shows that upon that conference it was agreed that Mr. Tracy should be consulted. I regard that decidedly as embodied in the decision that any layman of respectability might be consulted in respect to it, and that the former witness, the present witness, and Mr. Tracy should have a conference together. They did confer, and it appears from the evidence that after that conference it was reported to the defendant, and he approved of it and adopted it. And so, speaking simply with reference to the evidence before us, I find it my duty to overrule this objection and receive the evidence. Counsel will take an exception.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor understands that we except to the decision?

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

THE TRIBUNE AGAIN ARRAIGNED BY MR. BEACH.

Mr. Beach—I am obliged once again to draw your Honor's attention to an ungrateful subject. You will remember that some days ago, being dissatisfied with the conduct of a daily paper, in the publication by the *Tribune* of the proceedings of this trial, on behalf of the plaintiff I protested against the reports of that paper being received under the official sanction of this court as an official report.

Judge Neilson—That was to the remarks in the introductory parts of the reports.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir. Now, I am furnished this morning with what purports to be Part I. of the trial of Henry Ward Beecher, and it is described as an official verbatim report. I have not had time to examine in detail the proceedings contained in this pamphlet, but we have detected on the face of these pages several inaccuracies and omissions which we think do great injustice to the cause of the plaintiff; and with permission, Sir, very briefly I will present one or two examples of the manner in which this report is prepared and presented to the public, under the approval, apparently, of your Honor. First, in regard to counsel, I refer to one incident, Sir, in that relation. At page 152 of this pamphlet, speaking of an introduction which occurred between Mr. Beecher and two of the counsel of the plaintiff, of whom Mr. Morris was one, this pamphlet proceeds to say: "The recess was marked by an incident which removes all doubt concerning ex-Judge Morris' feelings in regard to Mr. Beecher. As soon as Judge Neilson announced that the regular intermission would be taken, Mr. Morris stepped over to Mr. Porter, and called his attention to one of the answers made by the witness. Mr. Beecher, observing Mr. Morris in conversation with his counsel, addressed a jocular remark to him, but Mr. Tilton's counsel deliberately continued his conversation with ex-Judge Porter. Mr. Beecher withdrew, with heightened color. Ex-Judge Morris does not hesitate to denounce the Pastor of Plymouth Church, in private as well as in public." Of course, continued Mr. Beach, I was not an observer of that interview, or, if near enough to observe it, I did not notice it, but I am authorized to say on the part of Judge Morris that it is an entirely inaccurate report of what occurred. Mr. Morris was addressing to Mr. Porter some questions of interest, and in the pursuit of the inquiries and the answers, Mr. Beecher approached the gentleman and made some light and trivial remark, which did not require from Mr. Morris immediate attention, and the conversation between him and Judge Porter was pursued without the slightest intention upon the part of Judge Morris to manifest any incivility toward Mr. Beecher; and I am permitted to say here that I know nothing in the relations of the plaintiff's counsel and the defendant in this case which would call from them for any expression of discourtesy or incivility toward Mr. Beecher. No matter what may be the merits of this trial, no matter what may be its result, nevertheless we do not belong to that class of the profession who adopt all the vindictiveness and passions which a litigation between parties may happen to excite with others; and so far as I am concerned, I am very free to say that upon no occasion, as a gentleman, should I consider myself justified in offering the least rudeness toward the defendant in this action. And as to the allegations, Sir, in the concluding phrase of the quotation I have read, I am authorized by Judge Morris to say that it is utterly untrue that he denounces Mr. Beecher in public or in private. He would consider it, Sir, as an unjustifiable course upon his part, whatever may be his views in regard to the truth of this litigation. In regard to witnesses—

Mr. Shearman—Will you look at page 52, where there is a similar mistake.

Mr. Beach—I am asked by Mr. Shearman, on the part of the defendant, to refer to page 52 to see if there is a similar statement—

Mr. Shearman—Misstatement.

Mr. Beach—Misstatement. Well, Sir, the report on page 52, so far as it relates to Mr. Beecher and myself, may be substantially true; but the spirit of it, so far as I am able now to read it, is entirely at variance with the motives, and I think with the actions, both of Mr. Beecher and the counsel to whom he was then introduced. And I may say, Sir, perhaps with some propriety here, that the counsel on the part of the defendant were courteous enough, before making that introduction, to myself, and I believe also to Judge Morris, to ask if it would be in any sense disagreeable to us; and I, never having had the pleasure of an introduction to Mr. Beecher, was quite happy to welcome that occasion for the event. It is a great mistake to suppose, Sir, that the counsel on the part of the plaintiff enter into any of the asperities which may have been created in the bosoms of others out of this most unfortunate transaction. We are here, Sir, to discharge a professional duty, and to discharge it in the ordinary manner, and without indicating what may be our personal sentiments or feelings with regard to the whole transaction.

On page 72, Sir, in commenting upon the testimony of Mr. Moulton, this pamphlet says: speaking of that gentleman: "There is a painful lack of earnestness in the man, if his bearing does him no injustice. When the gravity of the issue is considered, his replies to the most vital questions often seem flippant. He asserts that the greatest preacher in America confessed adultery to him, and his manner is that of a listless gentleman, giving his opinion on a novel brand of champagne."

On page 27 there is a paragraph which has attracted my attention: "The witness' anxiety to play his best cards is painfully evident. He dragged in Dr. Storrs' name before it was time, and endeavored to anticipate the purposes of his counsel."

MR. BEACH PAYS A TRIBUTE TO MOULTON.

Well, Sir, at the head of every day's proceedings are attached comments of this character. I need not say to your Honor that, in our opinion, they do great injustice to the manner and the spirit of Mr. Moulton on the stand, and the occasion justifies me in saying that, for propriety of demeanor, for suavity and gentlemanly conduct, for a high degree of intelligence in his conception of and answers to questions, no gentleman under my observation has ever sustained an examination of the length and severity of that to which Mr. Moulton was subjected with more credit to his honor, his heart, and his mind; and I am sure your Honor will concur in that, with me. And I am also quite sure, Sir, that whatever idea, in other respects, our friends on the other side may entertain with regard to Mr. Moulton, they do not participate in these ungenerous and severe criticisms upon his manner, and the mode of his giving his testimony. Now, if your Honor please, I do not dispute the right of the *Tribune*, as any other member of the press, in its capacity as a public journal, to express whatever ideas and criticisms it may choose to publish in regard to counsel, witnesses, or court. They have the utmost freedom in that respect, and, so far as I am concerned, I am quite free to admit that their comments unfavorable to myself are most probably entirely accurate and just; but when these comments—these private opinions—of the *Tribune*, not only with regard to the proceedings in this court-room, but to transactions which transpired during the recess of the court, are affixed to its report of the trial, ushered to the public under the official sanction of this court, we are justified, I think, in asking from your Honor a disclaimer of that official character, and we do ask it.

THE COURT WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE TRIBUNE.

The Court—I regret that these causes of criticism should arise, and will communicate with the editor of the *Tribune* with reference to the subject of the publications, which, I hope, may remedy it.

Mr. Evarts—We may perhaps be permitted to say a word, if your Honor please. Whatever either my learned associates or myself may have to say with regard to Mr. Moulton, as a witness, will be stated at the proper stage of the case and under the proper responsibility of counsel, and for a legitimate purpose. But we do not sympathize with any criticisms of the witness or of counsel, one side or the other, in the trial of the cause. We, the counsel, are not on trial, nor have we exposed ourselves voluntarily to exhibition. We are here in the discharge, on one side and the other, of responsible, difficult, solemn duties; and the mere fact of its publicity—as all proceedings in court are public, and as the interest of the community centres upon this trial the press is largely and properly interested in disseminating the facts of the trial throughout the country—does not, in our judgment, expose any of us to the criticism that applies to actors upon the stage from men who pay for tickets to be amused at the exhibition.

EXAMINATION OF MR. WOODRUFF.

The examination of Mr. Woodruff was then resumed by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—I call your attention, Mr. Woodruff, to the interview between yourself and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tracy, which took place in the Fall of 1872 at Mr. Tracy's office, and ask you what then and there transpired? A.—I called at Mr. Tracy's office with Mr. Moulton; I think it was about 8:30 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of Mr. Moulton's relating to Mr. Tracy the history of this Beecher scandal case.

Mr. Evarts—No matter what the purpose was, tell us what occurred between you.

The Court—Mr. Fullerton, keep your witness within the line more.

Witness—Mr. Moulton—

Mr. Fullerton—What is that, your Honor?

The Court—Keep your witness more within the line.

Witness—Mr. Moulton immediately proceeded to tell Gen. Tracy all about the case.

Mr. Evarts—What did he tell him?

Witness—Of his connection with the case. He told him that the essential points of this scandal were true. He told him all that he had been doing with regard to the case, commencing back at the time he went for Mr. Beecher on the prayer-meeting evening, and he told him what Mr. Beecher had told him—

Mr. Evarts—State what he said to him.

The Court—Mr. Fullerton, keep your witness to the point.

Mr. Fullerton—I want you to state what Mr. Moulton said; don't, please, tell us what was said generally; tell us what *he* said in substance. A.—He told Mr. Tracy, as I stated, that the essential points of this story as published in the paper were true, and he told him that he went for Mr. Beecher on a certain evening, at the suggestion of Mr. Tilton; that Mr. Beecher went to his house in regard to the statement of Mr. Tilton, and he told him that Mrs. Tilton wrote a confession and afterward wrote a retraction, and he told Gen. Tracy what he himself had done.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said he had striven to keep the thing covered up; he wanted to keep the whole story covered up so far as he was able to, but now that the story was published in the Woodhull & Claflin paper he told him that I was very urgent that he should consult Gen. Tracy as counsel, so that what he might do should be done wisely, and I expected that he should make some statement, and if he did so it was necessary to do so under the advice of counsel; he told Gen. Tracy that he had been asked to deny the whole story—

Mr. Fullerton—How is that?

Witness—In a public card; that I objected and protested against it, and that he was not willing to do it.

Mr. Evarts—I object to what Gen. Tracy has said; it is not responsive to the question.

The Court—It is part of the conversation, and I think it must be taken.

Mr. Evarts—This witness has made Gen. Tracy his counsel.

The Court—We don't so regard it.

Mr. Evarts—In the last three words he has so said.

The Court—I think we must take it all.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception.

The Witness—I objected to Mr. Moulton making any statement in a public card.

WHAT THE WITNESS SAID TO MR. TRACY.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I said that I would protest against it; that as a partner of mine I would not allow it; that I thought it would be very wrong to make any statement of the story that he knew to be true and to deny it in a public card. Mr. Tracy replied that he did not recommend lying, but he thought in some cases, in this case particularly, that a man would be justified in denying that story, and I replied in reference to the story that for half Brooklyn I would not have Mr. Moulton or any other gentleman come out in a public denial with a written card, and Mr. Tracy spoke and said, "Can't Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton go to Europe for a few years?" and I said, "No, that can't be done;" that Mr. Robinson, the other partner, was in Europe, and that would be utterly impossible. I said Mr. Moulton had observed silence, and he said that was the only thing to do; there was security only in that policy, and Mr. Tracy said also that silence was the best for all parties to cover it up—that it was the best for all interests; that was the sum and substance pretty much of the conversation that morning. Then we met again three or four days after at Mr. Moulton's house.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; give us that.

Mr. Evarts—That has not been brought in before.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, yes, it was.

Mr. Evarts—As connected with Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I will see the evidence first.

Mr. Fullerton—Go on, Mr. Woodruff.

The Court assented, and Mr. Evarts said, Your Honor will note our exception.

THE MEETING AT MOULTON'S HOUSE AT WHICH TRACY WAS PRESENT.

Witness (continuing)—We met at Mr. Moulton's house—it was the Sunday evening after this conversation—by appointment. Mr. Tilton was there, Mr. Moulton was there, I was there, and Gen. Tracy came there. We all went up to Mr. Moulton's study, on the top story of the house, and there Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton told Gen. Tracy about the case; and, in addition to what Mr. Moulton had said, he showed Mr. Tracy the letter of contrition; Mr. Tracy read it. Mr. Tilton had expressed his unwillingness to have Mr. Tracy brought into the case—

Q.—What did he say?

Witness—And Mr.—

Mr. Evarts—What was said in Gen. Tracy's presence?

Witness—Mr. Tilton said: "Gen. Tracy, if Mr. Beecher and I should ever be brought in to a lawsuit, or into the courts, in regard to this matter, could you or would you ever be counsel on his side?" and Mr. Tracy said "No," he could not, and should not; he need not have any fears on that score. He then went on to show this letter of contrition, talked out the case as published in the Woodhull statement, and that is the sum and substance of the interview that night, only Mr. Tracy recommended silence as essential and absolutely necessary for each and all of the parties, and that it was the best thing to keep it covered up; there seemed to be nothing else to do.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that the letter of contrition was shown to Mr. Tracy after he made use of those observations in regard to his employment? A.—Yes, Sir; it was shown to him on the evening afterward.

Q.—Afterward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton say anything manifesting his unwillingness that Gen. Tracy should be brought in, and, if so, what? A.—He did; he said he did not want any more parties to know about it; he thought it was unwise to consult with Mr. Tracy; and, as Mr. Tracy attended Mr. Beecher's church, he thought it might be unwise to have him know the facts.

The Court—Was that in Gen. Tracy's presence.

Witness—Yes, Sir. [Correcting the answer, he said]—No; he did not say that in Gen. Tracy's presence.

Mr. Evarts—That will be stricken out, your Honor.

The Court—Yes; strike that out.

Q.—What did he say in Gen. Tracy's presence to indicate his unwillingness to let Gen. Tracy know of the facts? A.—I don't recollect that he said anything in his presence.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all, Sir.

Before proceeding with the cross-examination a consultation of about five minutes' duration was held by defendant's counsel.

Mr. Fullerton—While counsel on the other side are consulting, it may be proper for me to say, in regard to this pamphlet to which attention has been called, that it is not published by the *Tribune;* it is published by McDevitt & Co., and contains the report of the proceedings of the trial, with the comments as they appeared in the *Tribune.*

MR. TRACY NEEDS NO VINDICATION.

The Court—I would like to say, before the cross-examination, while counsel will exercise their own judgment in cross-examining the witness, I think it would be well to divest it of any attempted vindication of Mr. Tracy. Possibly we might make the cross-examination briefer and more kindly. Mr. Tracy is known to us all as a gentleman of high character, and very conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and it is not necessary on this occasion to vindicate him in any manner whatever.

MR. WOODRUFF'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Tracy then cross-examined Mr. Woodruff as follows:

Q.—Mr. Woodruff, are you definite as to the time of the morning at which that interview began at my office? A.—Somewhere between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Q.—About how long did it last, do you think? A.—I should think probably half an hour to an hour.

Q.—Were you and Mr. Moulton on your way to your business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not you call to introduce Mr. Moulton to me that morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I never had seen him? A.—I do not know that you had.

Q.—And you did introduce him to me that morning? A.—I did.

Q.—You had known me for some time? A.—I had.

Q.—And your senior partner had known me? A.—I do not know as to that.

Q.—And you came into my office and introduced Mr. Moulton to me? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You stated the subject of the introduction, and did not you say that you had called for the purpose of making an appointment where we could have a longer and more definite conversation on the subject? A.—No, Sir; I saw you the evening previous. I think probably we had an interview of from half to three-quarters of an hour the evening before, and made this appointment for the next morning.

Q.—Were there any papers present at the next interview in my office? A.—I do not think there were.

Q.—None at all? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Not even the Woodhull scandal? A.—Not that I recollect.

A.—The talk in my office was entirely general? A.—About this case.

Q.—Entirely general about the case? A.—It was very fully about the case, I should think, as I recollect it.

Q.—The object of consulting me was to ascertain what answer ought to be made to the Woodhull publication, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You felt that some reply ought to be made to it? A.—I felt that Mr. Moulton ought to do something.

Q.—Did you think that the Woodhull publication rested upon apparent information obtained from Moulton; was that the reason of your thinking that he ought to make some answer? A.—No, Sir; there were a great many people speaking to me about it, asking why Mr. Moulton did not come out and say something—why he did not deny it.

Q.—It was because the article referred to him in some places as the source of information? A.—Referred to him and also to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—It referred to Moulton as a source of some of the information—of the facts stated in that article, particularly the pistol scene? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now' Mr. Woodruff, you stated to me in that conversation, did you not, that there were papers which it would be necessary for me to see before I could express any definite information as to what answer ought to be made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You said you had some papers? A.—I did not say I had any.

Q.—Mr. Moulton had some? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I stated that it would be utterly impossible for me to express any opinion in the absence of those papers? A.—Any positive opinion; you were under the impression, or expressed yourself, that silence was a good course to pursue.

Q.—But I could not decide it definitely without reference to the papers? A.—That was absolutely or positively; I thought you were pretty firm in your views that that was the course to pursue, and the only course.

Q.—The object of the interview on the next Sunday was that I might see the papers and get more definite information on the subject? A.—Certainly; and that the question might be further considered.

Q.—Do you remember the time of day I came to Mr. Moulton's house that afternoon? A.—I do not think I could tell you the exact time of day; it was some time in the afternoon, toward night, pretty nigh night—4 or 5 o'clock.

Q.—Was not it about 3 o'clock? A.—It might have been 3 o'clock.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mr. Tilton was in the house when I came there? A.—I do not know whether he was or not.

Q.—Do not you remember that you and I and Mr. Moulton went up into Mr. Moulton's study Sunday afternoon, where I was shown the papers when in your presence and Moulton's? A.—I remember we were up there.

Q.—Before Mr. Tilton came in was not the object of going into the study to show me some of those papers? A.—No; I think this occurred. I think Moulton talked with you a few moments and then went down to Mr. Tilton, and then came up with him. I do not think any papers were shown you until Mr. Tilton came; that is my recollection.

Q.—Do not you remember that what was called the "letter of apology" was shown to me on going into the room? A.—No; I do not think that was shown you until Mr. Tilton came up.

Q.—Do not you remember my criticism on that paper that day? A.—I remember some remarks you made about it.

Q.—Do not you remember also that the retraction was shown me? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—And the explanation of the retraction? A.—I recollect your talking about it; I do not recollect that that paper was shown you.

Q.—Do not you think that Mr. Moulton showed me those three papers that Sunday afternoon? A.—Very likely he did.

Q.—Do not you recollect this, Mr. Woodruff? After I was shown that letter of contrition, and criticised it, do not you remember that I asked Mr. Moulton, "Now, Mr. Moulton, on what does this scandal rest, aside from these papers?"

Mr. Beach—I object to that question, as assuming that Mr. Tracy criticised.

Mr. Tracy—He said I did.

Mr. Beach—I have not understood him so. He said you made some remarks.

Mr. Evarts—That we call criticism.

Mr. Tracy—That was his answer to my question of criticism. [To the witness.] Now, do not you remember I asked Mr. Moulton, "On what does this scandal rest, aside from these papers?" and did not he say to me, "It rests upon some statements that Mrs. Tilton has made to her husband?" A.—Yes, Sir; I think he said that.

Q.—And did not I ask him then what it was? Do not you remember my asking him that? A.—I think you did.

Q.—And did not he say that he would prefer that, if Mr. Tilton would consent, Mr. Tilton should state that to me in his own words? A.—I do not recollect that.

Q.—And then did not he go down stairs to bring Mr. Tilton up? A.—No, I do not recollect it in that way; according to my recollection, he went down stairs for Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Did not he say whether Mr. Tilton was there or not; did not he say that he would prefer to have Mr. Tilton state that in his own words? A.—I do not recollect that.

Q.—Mr. Tilton did state it to me on that occasion? A.—I do not recollect his stating it to you.

THE TRUE STORY.

Q.—You remember his having what he called the "true story" there that afternoon? A.—I do not.

Q.—A big paper? A.—I do not think I ever heard or saw that until the Christmas after; that is according to my recollection.

Q.—Did he not there read that "true story"? A.—I don't recollect it. I should say not.

Q.—Did he make no statement to me of what his accusation against Mr. Beecher was—did Mr. Tilton? A.—He said it was an accusation of adultery.

Q.—Mr. Tilton said that to me [in a tone of surprise]? A.—I so understood it.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of adultery.

Q.—With his wife? A.—I do not know that he said with his wife.

Q.—Were you ever present at any other interview that occurred between us four in that study? A.—No, Sir, I think—I do not recollect any other.

Q.—Do you say that you never were present when Mr. Tilton read to me what he called the "true story"? A.—I say that I have not the slightest recollection that the reading of that "true story" occurred there, or that it ever occurred before me—with myself present.

Q.—You have no recollection of it? A.—I have no recollection of it; the first I saw of the "true story" was Christmas Day or Christmas Eve; Christmas Day Moulton came—

Q.—What time did you leave Moulton's house that day? A.—I think we left there about 10 o'clock at night.

Q.—Which left first? A.—You and I left together. We walked up as far as Clinton street together.

Q.—And that is the only interview you say we were present together? A.—That is the only interview we were present, that I recollect.

Q.—Did you ever hear what was called the "true story" read? A.—I did.

The Court—That was afterward? A.—Yes, sir, that was afterward.

Mr. Tracy—Now, Mr. Woodruff, the Woodhull scandal was present there that afternoon—Sunday? A.—I think it was.

Q.—And that was the first interview ever had where the papers were all present, so that I could consider the question of what—? A.—I think that was.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment, Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Tracy—Was this the first interview we had ever had when the Woodhull scandal was present? A.—I think so; I would not swear positively. It might have been present that morning.

Q.—And it was the first interview where the apology—what is called the apology—or the paper of Jan. 1, was present? A.—That is my impression.

Q.—And it was where the retraction was present and the explanation of the retraction? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember my being shown any other papers that day by Mr. Moulton? A.—I do not.

Q.—Now, Mr. Woodruff, you say that interview began about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon and broke up about 10 o'clock at night? A.—I said that to my recollection it commenced somewhere from 4 to 5 o'clock, and we stayed till 10, or it may have been 10:30 or 11—10:30.

DISCUSSING THE SCANDAL.

Q.—Will you tell us what we were doing all that time? A.—Well, I believe we went down to supper; we spent some time in eating and drinking.

Q.—How long did that take? A.—An hour, perhaps an hour and a half.

Q.—What were we doing the balance of the time? A.—Discussing this scandal.

Q.—In its various phases? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The Woodhull scandal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Woodruff, do you remember that the pistol scene was discussed there? A.—Yes, I think it was; to my recollection it was spoken about.

Q.—And you remember the scene was also discussed where the scandal represented Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton together in the presence of Mr. Beecher, urging him to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting—whether that interview was discussed? A.—I think something was said about it; I think so.

Q.—Mr. Moulton there denied that the pistol scene was correctly reported in that paper? A.—I think he said it was not correctly reported.

Q.—Well, did he also say that he never took or went with Mrs. Woodhull and with Mr. Tilton to urge him to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—I do not recollect that.

Q.—Do not you remember, Mr. Woodruff, that I said to Mr. Moulton that "in so far as this story relates to you, I do not see but you can deny it—the part of it that relates to you?" A.—I think you did say so.

Q.—And he admitted it, did he not? A.—Well, I do not recollect anything about that.

WAS THE WOODHULL STORY TAKEN UP?

Q.—Then did I not take up this Woodhull story, paragraph by paragraph, so far as it related to Mr. Tilton? A.—I think that was talked about.

Q.—Paragraph by paragraph? A.—I do not know whether it was paragraph by paragraph; I think it was generally talked about.

Q.—And my object in doing that was to ascertain how far the parties to it could deny it? A.—Yes; I suppose so.

Q.—Now, did not Mr. Tilton deny there, that afternoon, expressly, that he had ever communicated this information to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I do not recollect that he did.

Q.—Do not you recollect that he did deny it? A.—No.

Q.—Do you mean to say that he admitted it? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you do not recollect whether he had or not communicated this information to Mrs. Woodhull was discussed? A.—I do not recollect that it was discussed.

Q.—Do you not remember that it was—let me see, I will take one scene here about the child and the grave—do you remember that scene? A.—I remember its being talked about somewhere. I cannot tell where.

Q.—Do you remember this paragraph was read and talked about?

Mr. Tracy then read as follows:

"Reporter—Was it during this interview that Mr. Tilton explained to you all that you now know of the matter?

Mrs. Woodhull—Oh, no. His revelations were made subsequently at sundry times, and during months of friendly intercourse, as occasion brought the subject up. I will, however, condense his statements to me, and state the facts as he related them, as consecutively as possible. I kept notes of the conversations as they occurred from time to time, but the matter is so much impressed on my mind that I have no hesitation in relating them from memory.

Reporter—Do you not fear that by taking the responsibility of this exposé you may involve yourself in trouble? Even if all you relate should be true, may not those involved deny it *in toto*, even the fact of their having made the statements?

Mrs. Woodhull—I do not fear anything of the sort. I know this thing must come out, and the statement of the plain, ungarnished truth will outweigh all the perjuries that can be invented, if it come to that pass. I have been charged with attempts at blackmailing, but I tell you, Sir, there is not money enough in these two cities to purchase my silence in this matter. I believe it is my duty and my mission to carry the torch."

Then it proceeds: "Mrs. Woodhull then resumed, saying: 'Mr. Tilton first began to have suspicions' "—

Mr. Fullerton—We object.

Mr. Tracy—I have a right to call the attention of the witness to parts of the papers, and see if that helps his recollection, and see what answer he can make to it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, the way to accomplish that purpose is not to read the whole story through.

Mr. Tracy—I will say frankly that I will have occasion to read very much of that paper.

Judge Neilson ruled that the counsel might read to refresh the recollection of the witness.

Mr. Tracy (reading)—"Mrs. Woodhull then resumed, saying: 'Mr. T. first began to have suspicions of Mr.—— on his own return from a long lecturing tour through the West. He questioned his little daughter privately, in his study, regarding what had transpired in his absence. "The tale of iniquitous horror that was revealed to me was," he said, "enough to turn the heart of a stranger to stone, to say nothing of a husband and father." It was not the fact of the intimacy alone but in addition to that, the terrible orgies—so he said—of which his house had been made the scene, and the boldness with which matters had been carried on in the presence of his children—"These things drove me mad," said he, "and I went to my wife and confronted her with the child and the damning tale she had told me. My wife did not deny the charge nor attempt any palliation." ' "

(To witness)—Do you remember that clause? A.—I remember something like that, but I do not distinctly remember it that night.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton asked whether he had communicated such a fact to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—You do not recollect whether he admitted or denied that he had made that communication to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—No, Sir.

WAS TILTON THE AUTHORITY FOR THE ARTICLE.

Q.—Do you mean to say generally, Mr. Woodruff, that you do not remember whether Mr. Tilton denied having been the authority of the information in this article? A.—I recollect that he denied it somewhere; I do not know whether it was there or not.

Q.—Did he not deny it then and there? A.—Very likely he did; he might have done so, but I do not recollect that he did; General, if you will allow me to say, I took very little interest in the discussion of that paper; I heard it read once or twice, but was lying on the sofa smoking a cigar, and I paid very little attention to the discussion on that.

Q.—But you paid enough attention to it to see that I was going over it part by part to see what these parties could properly deny? A.—Yes, I think you were going over it.

Q.—Was not that the whole subject of that interview, to see what disposition could be made of this Woodhull card—or publication? A.—That was it, I suppose, and the whole scandal altogether.

Q.—That was the whole scandal that had been published at that time? A.—That was all that had been published that I know of.

Q.—Do you remember during that interview Mr. Tilton's expression about the *Police Gazette*, and his saying, "Why, you might take the *Police Gazette*, and although you may see a hundred lies in it, and say you know there are a hundred lies in it, yet you cannot say the whole paper is a lie." Do you remember his using that expression? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember that reference to the *Police Gazette?* A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say you were lying on the sofa? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE CANNOT RECOLLECT A GOOD DEAL OF THE INTERVIEW.

Q.—But you are not able to repeat very much of that interview consecutively? A.—No, Sir; I cannot recollect a great deal of it.

Q.—Were you asleep any of the time? A.—No, Sir, I was not, according to my recollection.

Q.—Do you remember of my advising Mr. Moulton to sign a card denying the Woodhull statement, in so far as related to him? A.—No, Sir; I do not think you advised him to sign a card.

Q.—I said that he could do so, did I not? A.—Well, I do not recollect that you did, General.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Tilton and me having an argument that afternoon as to whether he could truthfully deny the Woodhull card or not? A.—I think you talked about it, but I do not remember the discussion.

Q.—Was it not in that discussion between Mr. Tilton and myself—I arguing from his statements to me that he could deny the Woodhull card—was it not in that connection that he said: "You cannot take the *Police Gazette*, and, because you see a hundred things in it that you know are lies, you cannot say that the paper is all lies"? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect that.

Q.—You don't remember that phraseology? A.—No, Sir.

TILTON CHARGED BEECHER WITH ADULTERY.

Q.—You say that he charged Mr. Beecher with being an adulterer in my presence? A.—He said he had been guilty of adultery.

Q.—Did I not turn to him then and say, "Do you mean with your wife"? And was not his reply to me, "No, Sir, with another woman"? A.—No, Sir, I do not recollect that.

Q.—Do you remember any allusion to another woman that day in that conversation? A.—I do not remember any allusion to any woman, except that Mr. Beecher was guilty of adultery; he did not say with whom.

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE GOLDEN AGE.

Q.—You were interested in the *Golden Age* in some way in the commencement of the enterprise, were you not? A.—I do not think I was.

Q.—Just what did you do with the *Golden Age?* State your connection with it. A.—Well, Sir, I was in the habit of going to Mr. Moulton's house frequently about the beginning of 1871, and I met Mr. Tilton there once or twice; I had rarely ever met him before that; I knew him slightly, and he told me about his being thrown out of the *Union* and the *Independent;* Mr. Moulton had talked with me something about the case and Mr. Tilton's position, and Mr. Tilton was out of employment, and he expressed a wish that he could have a paper of his own; I asked him what it would cost to start a paper. He said that some sort of a paper, he thought, could be started for $18,000 or $20,000 capital; and the paper question was talked over, and we went and talked with other people about it, and finally we started a subscription paper, which I and others signed, and the *Golden Age* was started, I think, the 1st of March, 1871.

Q.—Well, you subscribed how much yourself? A.—I subscribed $3,000.

Q.—How much did you subscribe in all? A.—I think we subscribed $12,000. Mr. Tilton, I believe, had several thousand of his own besides deposited with us—four or five or six thousand dollars.

Q.—That made up the capital of the *Golden Age?* A.—I do not know whether it made up the capital of the *Golden Age.* I suppose so. That is what we subscribed.

Q.—That is all you know that was subscribed which you have stated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What Mr. Tilton had in ready money with you and what you subscribed was understood to be the financial basis of the paper? A.—Well, I suppose so; yes, Sir.

Q.—I mean you and the other gentlemen who subscribed with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was that subscription to be payable? A.—Well, I believe I was to call it in or ask for it as it was wanted.

Q.—Did you call it in? A.—I did. It passed through my hands.

Q.—When did you call it in? A.—I believe it was somewhere along in the late Summer or the Fall of that year. It might have been a little later; I cannot recollect. It was some time after.

Q.—Was more than one payment made, or was half paid at one time? A.—I think half was paid at one time.

Q.—You do not remember when it was, more definitely? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you get for that subscription? A.—A note from Mr. Tilton; Tilton's note.

Q.—For the whole of it? A.—No, Sir, I paid the half of it. I only paid in $1,500, and took his note.

Q.—For the $1,500? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then the notes that have been introduced in evidence in the case here represent one-half of the subscription that was paid in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, you saw Mr. Southwick about it; he was one of the subscribers also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you said to Mr. Southwick that you had arranged it so that if the subscribers paid in one-half of the subscription Mr. Tilton would give his notes for that one-half, payable when the *Golden Age* became a success, and relieve the subscribers from the other half of the subscriptions? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—We object to that question. What passed between him and Mr. Southwick is not evidence here.

The Witness—Mr. Southwick drew those notes.

Q.—Have you ever paid the whole $3,000 that you subscribed? A.—No, Sir; I have not.

Q.—Have you ever been released from it? A.—Yes, Sir.

HOW THE SUBSCRIBERS WERE RELEASED.

Q.—By whom? A.—It was done in this way: In June, 1872, I think, Mr. Tilton says one day that the *Golden Age* is about paying its way, and I only owe $200 or $300. I said, "Is that so?" He said, "Yes." I said, "You are in a remarkably good shape," and he said, "Yes," and I remember that he had several thousand dollars that he had received from Bowen a few days before, and I said to Mr. Tilton, "Instead of calling in the rest of this money, would it not be better for those people that contributed—for the amounts that they have paid in—that they should surrender them as part of the loss that had been incurred in starting the *Golden Age*, and instead of calling in the other $6,000, and you being $12,000 in debt, not to call it in, but relinquish it, and you are free of debt;" that was discussed, and he said he did not believe they would. I said I believed they would; he said it would be very generous if they did; I said I would see them; I saw them, and that was the way it was disposed of.

Q.—The basis of that was the several thousand dollars he had with you? A.—I knew that he had several thousand dollars in money, and had about paid his expenses.

Q.—It was the amount of money he had on deposit with you, together with what he said about the paper, that led to the suggestion on your part? A.—Well, I thought that all was in a good shape to be free of debt, and to carry the thing right along himself.

Q.—And it was the amount of money he had on deposit with you at that time, together with his statement about the prosperity of the paper, that led you to make that suggestion? A.—I think those are the circumstances; yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember how much he had on deposit with you at that time? A.—I think he had seven thousand dollars or eight thousand dollars; it might have been more; it might not have been so much.

Q.—That was the Bowen money? A.—I presume so; I do not know positively.

Q.—That was done at that time? A.—What was done?

Q.—I mean the arrangement for the surrender of the one-half of the subscriptions? A.—It was the 10th of June when my notes were returned; I think it was the 10th of June, 1872, that they were returned.

Q.—Do you think that the return of the notes that have been introduced in evidence followed immediately upon your suggestion to Mr. Tilton about the condition of the paper? A.—Very soon after; it was a very few days that I was engaged in consummating it.

Q.—Is there not any way by which you can tell us when the one-half of these subscriptions were paid to Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not believe there is; I might possibly find the check by searching all through the papers; the paid checks might possibly be found.

Q.—Doesn't his account with your firm show that? A.—Well, he had other money with us, and I could not tell; they might have been mixed together.

Q.—Would not your own account with the firm show your payment of the subscription? A.—I think it would.

Q.—Have you looked to see when it was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you? A.—I will if you want me to.

Q.—We do want you to. A.—All right.

Q.—Did you pay it at the same time with the others? A.—No, Sir. I do not think we all paid at one time.

Q.—Well, about the same time? A.—There might have been a few weeks difference. I do not think I asked for the money any faster than it was wanted.

Q.—We want the facts; the dates when they paid in; that is all? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—That is all.

The Witness—When do you want those dates, gentlemen?

Mr. Tracy—Just as soon as you can get them, Sir.

The Court—Do the gentlemen wish to reexamine?

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

TILTON CALLED TO THE STAND.

Mr. Tilton then took the witness stand.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer Mr. Tilton as a witness, Sir.

The Clerk began administering the oath to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—I object to him as a witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Well!

Some sensation ensued in the court-room, and, after a few seconds' delay, Mr. Evarts arose and said:

MR. EVARTS OBJECTS.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor, the plaintiff is now, as we understand, offered to be sworn as a witness in his own behalf, on the issue of this trial. That issue, as a question of fact, is solely and distinctly the adultery of his wife. That is the fact on which his right of action arises—on that alone—his wife's adultery; and the question of whether Mr. Beecher is a man of upright morals, in this behalf, or guilty of this crime, is wholly immaterial in respect of Mr. Beecher's relations, except as the responsible person against whom the law gives recourse for the injury which has arisen from the wife's adultery, which has invaded the family, destroyed its unity, and, in the language of the law, upon the cause by which he has lost the fellowship of his wife. Now, at the common law, there would seem to be no question that neither husband nor wife can be called as an issue—as a witness, not only upon a charge as grave as this against the character and conduct of the other, and as deep in its penetration into the unity of marriage, but on any of the more ordinary aspersions of character or interferences with the family relation. And it is only, I suppose, from there being some impression that in certain limited statutory inferences, with the integrity of the common law rule in this behalf, there have come to be occasions in which husband and wife can testify against or for one another, that it can be presumed, as pretended, that Mr. Tilton is a witness here on this issue. But if I shall satisfy your Honor that the common law rule, as obtaining in this State, is of the rigor and completeness that I have attributed to it, I think I shall have no difficulty in satisfying your Honor that the legislation of this State, so far from permitting any such disturbance of or deviation from that rule, in a case of this kind, has, on the other hand, completely confirmed it, and refused to disturb it.

THE WIFE CANNOT BE A WITNESS IN THE CASE.

It must be utterly unquestionable that the wife cannot be a witness in this case. The wife of this plaintiff cannot be a witness to sustain her life and character. The wife of this defendant—Mr. Beecher—cannot be a witness to defend her husband, because the common law has said, great as is the interest of the administration of justice, and all-powerful, as it should be, to draw into court all evidence that can speak the truth, within the rules of evidence, that the administration of justice was made for society, not society for the administration of justice. And there are certain institutions of society, lying at the base of our civilization, sustaining the whole fabric of its prosperity, its purity, its dignity, and its strength, which must not be undermined or corrupted or disfigured or defiled, under the notion that in the administration of justice truth must be sought from every quarter and from every witness.

THE RELATIONS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Thus the great minds, legislative, judicial—the great moralists, the great religious teachers, have all combined to say that there are certain limits imposed by the nature of human society, in the fabric as it is constituted, for our defense and protection, that cannot be overpassed; that of client and attorney; that of clergyman and penitent; that of physician and patient, are, however, compared with the relation of husband and wife, trivial barriers against the introduction of evidence from sources thus protected, because without that respect of the law to these relations, no client could confide in a lawyer to defend him; no patient in a physician to save him; no penitent in a priest or clergyman to aid him. But when we come to the relation of husband and wife, which is the foundation of our civilized society, although nature provides the sexual attractions, yet it is the civil and religious institution of marriage that makes civilized, Christian communities, instead of loose and lustful herding of the human race. Now, the common law, followed up by the masculine understandings that have raised its great establishment, uses no fine and sentimental phrases, such as come from platform orators or from eloquent lawyers, but it understands the institution that it has undertaken to form, and it protects it accordingly. It provides that when man and woman come together under the divine law of purity, they twain shall become one flesh, and thus that the population of the world shall be furnished, and not otherwise, consistently with the divine nature. And when the common law says that a man and his wife are one, or, in Lord Coke's language, "as two souls in one person," it is said no man shall put asunder those who are thus joined together, and least of all, in the name of law, shall the administration of justice pull and tear asunder this conjugal relation, by the step of the Sheriff or the precept of the Judge, that compels the one to come and betray the other. It is not when the question comes before the court so much the interest or the duty or the particular circumstances of the individual case that is brought up for determination as the institution itself. It is the happy marriages, it is the unbroken marriages, it is the whole system of marriage, by which husband and wife, in the supreme confidence within their own household and in each other's embrace, that no interests of society, no law can invade.

THE INVIOLABILITY OF THE FAMILY.

And if every Englishman and every American prides himself upon the inviolability of his threshold against the King or all the power of Government, except within certain strict mandates of the law authorizing a forcible passage of it, how much more important that all that makes the inviolability of the threshold important—to wit, the inviolability of the family and the protection of the marriage—should be sustained by the law against the King or the mandate of the land. Now, there are various aspects in this matter that present themselves in respect to this institution of marriage that do not, perhaps, readily occur to the mind as suggested by the particular circumstances of any case in which the question is agitated. Let us suppose that a happy marriage has been invaded by a seducer, and that a wife has confessed to her husband, and the husband has pardoned her, and they two, renewing their fidelity, continue and preserve the threatened unity and have children born to them on their renewed love. Now, while that fidelity continues and that happiness is maintained, a stranger by libel suit undertakes to fortify himself by compelling the husband to come and prove his wife's pardoned fault and break that marriage and disgrace and degrade her children. Does the law do that? I think not. Suppose that in the case I have imagined the guilty wife had as a partner in her guilt a husband in another marriage, and after this pardon and these years of continued affection, and of a family the fruits of it, there comes to be a difficulty in the first family of which the seducer was the husband, and by new discoveries of the jealous wife there is the institution of a suit in regard to that husband's adultery, to wit, his adultery with this wife of the other marriage. Now, does our law permit this wife suing for her divorce, to prove the adultery of her husband by bringing from this other family the husband to prove the adultery of his wife, his own wife, under those circumstances? I think not, and no case can be found that justifies any such proposition.

WHAT WILL THE LAW ALLOW?

Will the law allow the question of whether the marriage relation is thus to be disturbed to depend upon the voluntary disposition of the husband? Is that the way the law deals with the general interests of society? And if you can imagine the baseness that could bring a husband into court after having received a confession and pardoned it and lived with his wife years in that relation; if you can conceive the baseness with which such a husband should volunteer as a witness, does the law change its rule in respect to the sanctity and protection of marriage, by the difference between whether the law compels or the law allows the voluntary production of his testimony against the wife? I think your Honor will find nothing in the books that justifies such a proposition. But there is another general relation of this subject, in which the difference in attitude and in which the unity are understood. Suppose that the husband, instead of having discovered the adultery of his wife, has invented the adultery of his wife; suppose that, through the processes of law, there is sought to be worked out a scheme of depredation and malice on the community, well known to the Police—that is, a combination of corrupt married pairs to make victims of other persons. Now, is it permitted by our law, that the wife should bring about attitudes implicating an impropriety, and then that the husband should be allowed to come into court and prove the wife's adultery by a confession, as it would be said, of the paramour? No. This law in respect to the marriage relation is not merely a law *inter se* in its protection of society; not merely a law *inter se* between the married people; not only the protection of the marriage against invasion by one to the injury of the other, or by the public to disturb the ties, the relations, of the married to the society in which they move. That is not to be disturbed. See how, if a husband could testify in issues of this kind, how the law, defective and inconsistent necessarily if it allows it, involves the interests of justice, and throws down the protection of the opposite party.

SUPPOSE THE HUSBAND TO GIVE FALSE TESTIMONY.

Suppose the husband gives false testimony by which the defendant is destroyed in that suit, and suppose the wife of the husband thus witnessing can prove it is a falsehood. I do not now speak of her exclusion from that suit—that I have already referred to—but when the defendant in that action undertakes to vindicate truth and justice at the criminal bar, and indicts the false witness, the husband, for perjury; the law says the sanctity of the marriage relation did not permit you to call his wife to convict him. The rules of law are universal, they are prescient, they are comprehensive; they do not undertake to do by halves and imperfectly what the absolute interests of society require to be done completely and perfectly.

Now, if your Honor please, as I have no doubt that your Honor will consider it, the question here to be disposed of is grave and important, not only in reference to this trial, but in reference to the general administration of justice and the institution of marriage. I may be permitted to call your attention to the uniform tenor of the commentators of authority upon this rule, and that it is in substance a rule, not so much of the law of evidence as of the law of marriage.

AUTHORITIES QUOTED BY MR. EVARTS.

In Bacon's abridgement the reasons of the rule are stated to be the implacable dissensions which might be caused by it, and the danger of perjury from taking the oaths of persons under so great a bias, and the extreme hardships of the case. This rule, adds Best, after quoting the words of Bacon's abridgement, was not limited to protecting from disclosure matters communicated in nuptial confidence, or facts the knowledge of which has been acquired in consequence of the relation of husband and wife; but was an absolute prohibition of the testimony of the witness to any facts affecting the husband or wife, as the case might be, however the knowledge of these facts might have been acquired. He goes on with this observation, which it is right I should call your attention to, as it is in the books: "But the rule only applied where the husband or wife was party to the suit in which the other was called as a witness, and did not extend to collateral proceedings between third parties."

You will understand that this commentary was written when the state of the law—where the idea that the party to the suit would be a witness was excluded by the mere fact that he was a party, and therefore the exclusion was pertinent.

In an action for wages earned by his wife, Chief Justice Lee, the eminent successor of Lord Hardwicke, refused to let the wife's confession of a receipt of £20 be given in evidence, saying that the husband and wife cannot be admitted to be witnesses for each other, because their interests are absolutely the same; nor against each other, because contrary to the legal policy of marriage.

In Cord's *Rights of Married Women*, page 577, it is decided, "The declarations of a wife are not evidence for the husband; and in an action for criminal conversation the wife's confessions are not evidence for the husband."

And again: "Co. Sec. 66." "Note it hath been resolved by the Justices that a wife cannot be produced either against or for her husband, *qua sunt duæ animæ in carne una*, and it might be a cause of implacable discord and dissension between the husband and the wife, and a means of great inconvenience."

Espanass.s (N. P. 382) says: "These (husband and wife) being one person in the consideration of the law, and their interest absolutely the same, they cannot be witnesses for each nor against each other, on account of its being likely to create disputes and is so against the policy of marriage."

And again he says: "And this rule is founded on the policy of the law and not on the ground of interest."

Gilbert, after laying down the rule of exclusion as a corollary from the exclusion of the party, says of the contrary rule: "Such a law would occasion implacable divisions and quarrels, and destroy the very legal policy of marriage that has so continued it that their interest should be but one; which it could never be if wives were permitted to destroy the interest of their husbands, and the peace of families could not be easily maintained if the law admitted any attestation against the wife."

Gilbert again says: "The rule of husband and wife is grounded on the identity of interest and in public policy. The former reason being assigned for not permitting them to testify for each other, and the latter not allowing them to be called against each other."

Greenleaf, our own eminent commentator, says: "Communications between husband and wife belong to the class of privileged communications, and are, therefore, protected independently of the ground of interest and identity which precludes the parties for or against each other. The happiness of the marriage state requires that there should be the most unlimited confidence between husband and wife; and this confidence the law secures by providing that it shall be kept forever inviolable; that nothing shall be extracted from the bosom of the wife which was confided there by the husband. Therefore, after the ties are separated, whether it be by divorce or by death of the husband, the wife is still precluded from disclosing any conversation with him though she may be permitted to testify to facts which came to her knowledge by means equally accessible to any other person not standing in that relation."

This exclusion of husband and wife is founded partly on the identity of their legal interests and partly on principles of public policy, which lie at the basis of civil society; for it is essential to the happiness of social life that the confidence subsisting between husband and wife should be sacredly protected and cherished in its most unlimited extent.

Kent says, in his *Commentaries*, "Husband and wife cannot be witnesses for or against each other in a civil suit. This is a well-settled principle of law and equity, and it is founded as well on the interest of the parties being the same as on public policy."

Mr. Peake, on the "Law of Evidence," speaks of this relation as coming under a rule of this kind: "We are now to consider those who stand in a different situation and excluded, not by reason of any disability, but on account of higher duties, either domestic or public, binding them to silence. It has been mentioned that no one can be a witness for himself. It follows, of course, that husband and wife, whose interests the law has united, are incompetent to give evidence for each other, and the law, considering the policy of marriage, also prevents them from giving evidence against each other, for it would be hard that the wife, who could not be a witness for her husband, should be a witness against him. Such a rule would occasion implacable division and quarrels between them." And again: "The rule of law does not merely prevent the husband or wife from giving evidence for the purpose of criminating each other. It goes much further, and precludes any evidence which has the least tendency to it, or which directly prejudices the civil rights of either. Neither in a civil action nor a criminal prosecution are they permitted to give any evidence which, in its future effects, may criminate each other, and this rule is so inviolable that no consent of the other party may authorize the breach of it."

And Phillips, on "Evidence," supports the rule, placing it upon the same principles I have stated, and giving, as the conclusion of the law, that he deems it necessary to guard the security and confidence of private life, even at the risk of an occasional failure of justice. "They cannot be witnesses for each other, because their interests are absolutely the same. They are not witnesses against each other, because this is inconsistent with the relation of marriage."

And Reeves, in his *Domestic Relations*, and other commentators, say on that relation that the removal of the disqualification of interest does not affect the first-mentioned reason, because when one is called for the others, cross-examination might bring out facts, making him or her testify against each other, and Reeves says distinctly, "It is a rule of law that husband and wife cannot be witnesses for or against each other." This is peculiar to the relation of husband and wife. The principle of the rule arises from that anxious solicitude which the law discovers to preserve domestic tranquillity. In the case of husband and wife, if the husband, wife, and their antagonist all agree that the wife may be a witness, the law interferes and prevents it. This shows that it is not because the wife is interested that she is excluded from being a witness, for the right of the opposite party to object to an interested witness may be waived. But to suffer such a waiver in the case of husband and wife, has a tendency to disturb that domestic tranquillity which is so desirable, and therefore the law forbids it. And in the quaint language of an early author, *Roll's Abridgment*, "a married woman cannot be a witness for or against her husband, inasmuch as they are one in law, and inasmuch as displeasure can arise between them, or perjury, or other great inconvenience."

In a more recent book on *Domestic Relations*, dated the year 1870, this principle is insisted upon. Starkey, in his *Evidence*, says: "On grounds of public policy it is a general rule that the husband and wife cannot give evidence to affect each other, either, as it seems, civilly or criminally, for to admit such evidence would occasion domestic dissension and discord, and it would compel a violation of that confidence which ought, from the nature of the relation, to be regarded as sacred, and it would be arming each of the parties with a means of offense, which might be used for very dangerous purposes." "Where neither of them," says Starkey, "is either a party to the suit, or interested in the general result, the husband or wife is, it seems, competent to prove any fact, provided the evidence does not directly criminate the other, or, as it seems, involve the disclosure of some communication made by the other." [2d Starkey, 709.]

THE MATTER OF CRIMINATING.

This matter of criminating, as the authorities will show, means not exposure to criminating justice, but to the imputations that carry opprobrium. Where a man or wife are divorced by act of Parliament, the wife is competent to prove a contract made by her husband previous to the divorce, because the confidence between a man and wife should be kept forever inviolable, and in Tyler, on Infancy and Coverture, edition of 1868, page 320, this same principle is laid down.

In the case of Bentley vs. Cooke, Lord Mansfield says: "There has never been an instance, either in a civil or criminal case, where the husband or wife has been permitted to be a witness for or against the other, except in cases of necessity, and that necessity is not a general necessity, as where no other witness can be had, but a particular necessity, as where, for instance, the wife would otherwise be exposed without remedy to personal injury. I think the husband was not a competent witness." Now, the husband was there called by the defendant to prove the former's marriage to plaintiff. The case of necessity, as your Honor is aware, is that where a wife is permitted under the Criminal law to testify against personal violence, for otherwise the husband would be protected by the law against all sorts of personal and private injury to the wife's injury, with no other witness.

FURTHER AUTHORITIES.

In Davis *vs.* Dinwoody, Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice, and Buller, Judge, it is said: "Independently of the question of interest, husband and wife are not admitted as witnesses either for or against each other. Through their being so nearly connected, they are supposed to have such a bias upon their minds that they are not permitted to give evidence either for or against each other." That was a case where neither husband nor wife were parties. And these two cases that I have just read, of Lord Mansfield and Lord Kenyon, are approved in the Court of Appeals in this State, 9th New-York, 153, Hasbrook vs. Vandervoort. I will put them in this connection instead of separately, to show that divorce does not open the mouths of either party to the previous marriage.

In the case of Monroe vs. Twistleton, Peake's additional cases, page 219, Lord Alvanley says: "To prove any fact arising after divorce, this lady [the divorced wife] is a competent witness, but not to prove a contract, or anything else which happened during the coverture. She was at that time bound to secrecy. What she did might be in consequence of the trust and confidence reposed in her by her husband." Now, that action was of this kind—assumpsit for board of an infant; and she, who at the time of the transaction was defendant's wife, since divorce, was called to prove the contract.

Lord Alvanley says, "It shall never be endured that the confidence which the law has guarded while the parties remain in the most intimate of all relations shall be broken whenever by the misconduct of one party—for misconduct alone can have that effect—the relation has been dissolved."

In the case of O'Connor vs. Marjoribanks, to which I shall soon come, this case was explicitly affirmed.

In Doker vs. Haster, Chief Justice Best says, "I remember that in that case"—the case to which I have just referred—"Lord Alvanley refused to allow a woman, after a divorce, to speak to conversations between herself and her husband during the existence of the marriage. I am satisfied with the propriety of that decision, and I think that the happiness of the marriage state requires that the confidence between man and wife should be kept forever inviolable." This was an action by an administrator for a false return of *fi. fa.* It was in an action between parties. The defence was that the execution was fraudulently taken out to protect the goods of testator against his assignees in bankruptcy. To prove this, the testator's widow was called to testify to conversations between herself and her husband, and she was excluded.

In O'Connor vs. Marjoribanks, 5 Scott's New Reports, page 394, Tinton, Chief Justice, Coltman, and Maule, Justices: "In following Monroe vs. Twistleton, the court are unanimous. A wife shall never give evidence either for her husband or against him; not for him, because their interests are the same, and not against him, because thereby dissension and dispute might arise in families. We are asked to confine our judgment only to cases of confidential communication, but I think that would be dangerous and inconvenient. It is better to abide by Lord Alvanley's judgment in the case of Monroe vs. Twistleton. That is the better and sounder rule."

In Barbat vs. Allen, 7 Exchеq., 609, this case of O'Connor vs. Marjoribanks was cited as holding that the rule of exclusion does not stand on the ground of the sacredness of conjugal communications. But, per Pollok, Chief Baron, "I am not prepared to express an assent to those observations. The rule is, that so far as the law can respect these communications it does so, but it cannot do so in all instances, or where a husband and wife are not parties to the proceeding at all."

In Stapleton vs. Croft, 21 Law Journal, new series, page 247, it was held, Lord Campbell giving the opinion, though it was after Lord Brougham's act which introduced a certain latitude for husband and wife, as our statute has done: "The disqualification of husbands and wives rests not merely on the ground of interest, or union of incapacity, but one reason is to preserve the peace of families."

Wightman says: "The reason for excluding the evidence in question rests not merely on interest, but upon a much larger view of the relation existing between husband and wife."

NEW-YORK AUTHORITIES.

Now, New-York cases, to which I call your Honor's attention, begin with some important observations of Chancellor Walworth in the case of the People vs. Chamberlain, which your Honor will recollect in general as having to do with the right of a parent with respect to a child; in the controversy between husband and wife, Chancellor Walworth observes that the wife is prohibited from being a witness against her husband, upon the principle that the happiness of the marriage relation requires that perfect confidence should subsist between husband and wife, so that he can freely communicate with her in relation to his business, and in regard to all the transactions of his life, in the full assurance that she can never afterward be compelled, or even be permitted, to give evidence against him to his injury, or as to any matters thus communicated." This was a habeas corpus to relator's father-in-law to bring before the court relator's wife and child. The wife was said to be properly admitted to prove acts of cruelty toward her—that is, within the exception the law makes—but not as to his general character or any other misconduct.

At this point a recess was taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the jury was called by the Clerk, and announced all present.

Mr. Evarts resumed his argument and said: If your Honor please, I was diverted to the line of authorities in our own courts a little earlier than I should have been, and I wish to call your Honor's attention to a line of cases in England of considerable importance on this general rule. I cite the case of the King vs. Luffe, 8 East., p. 193, Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice. This was a case known to the English law and to our law as a bastardy case, the point being, as your Honor understands, to fix the responsibility upon a putative father of the bastard child in order to save the public from the expense it would otherwise be subjected to. And the tenor of this case in form was of the King, or the Crown, or the parish, or some public representative against the putative father, so your Honor sees no party intervenes to make a rule growing out of the question of who is party. The parish is party on the one side and the putative father on the other, to whom the bastard child is to be attributed. And the question came up whether—the mother of the bastard being a married woman—the husband of the woman could be examined as a witness to prove anything that tended to produce the conclusion of the adultery of the wife—his wife being the mother of this child, not by her husband, but by the putative father. And one part of the proof for the public was, to prove that this child, born of parents in wedlock, was not the child of the husband but of the putative father. And one necessary link—one important link—in the evidence was, or might be, to prove the non-access of the husband to the wife during the period of gestation of the child. And the husband, under the ordinary rules, would be the natural witness to prove that incidental fact in the proof of his wife's adultery—his own non-access during the period to which the gestation was to be attributed. And it was held by the court that the husband could not be admitted as a witness to prove non-access; and, on the part of the marital relation, that he could not be used to furnish testimony that formed any part of the proof of the imputation of this grave criminality on the part of the wife. And, Sir, I use the word criminality with regard to this fault, offense, or sin, because it is the language, uniformly, of the law and of the law books, and does not turn at all upon the question of whether adultery has been made by legislation, as it was not at common law and is not at common law anywhere, a crime. In England it was not a crime. There was no criminal exposure concerning such proof of the wife; no more than there is in the State of New-York to-day; yet the English court passed upon it in this line of cases, and upon this point of non-access of the husband, as excluded by the policy of the law that does not permit husband or wife to testify concerning one another. In this case Lord Ellenborough says: "Three exceptions have been taken to this order. First, that the wife was examined generally and alone, to the fact of non-access, and that the order is founded on her evidence only; whereas, it is laid down in the books that an order of this sort cannot be made on the evidence of the wife alone, but that there must be other proof of non-access. This objection is grounded upon a principle of public policy which prohibits the wife from being examined against her husband in any matter affecting his interest or character, unless in cases of necessity, where, from the nature of the thing, no other witnesses can probably have been present; but exceptions of that sort have been established, and that it is necessary, and on that account allowable, to examine her."

Now, this case, dealing with the general proposition, as applied to that line of cases, came up for consideration in another case of The King vs. The Inhabitants of Kea, (11 East. p. 132): "A woman cannot give evidence of the non-access of her husband to bastardize her issue, though he be dead at the time of her examination as a witness; and, therefore, an order of Sessions, stated by that court to be founded in part upon credence given to her testimony of that fact, was quashed."

Lord Ellenborough, when this case was called on, said: "To hold this evidence receivable would be in direct contradiction of The King vs. Reading and others, which were not meant to be overruled in The King vs. Luffee; the court in that case intending that the wife had been examined only to those facts which she might legally prove, and not to the non-access of the husband, the principle of public policy precluding her from being a witness to that fact; and the rest of the court signified their concurrence in this opinion."

Before the counsel argued, the difference was made because in this case when the wife was called as a witness her husband was dead; and they argued that point, but said that "if the court considered that the rule stood on the broad ground of general public policy, affecting the children born during the marriage as well as the parties themselves, they could not pretend to argue in support of the order." That is, if the difference they sought to raise to the court did not make a distinction because its decision was on the question of public policy, they did not expect to do it.

We cannot bring the book we wanted from the library, but I will refer the court to the case of The Public against Cake, (1 Moody & Ryan, 269,) a more modern case upon the same thing.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

In our own American reports there is the case of The State against Harman, in the 13th of North Carolina Reps., p. 102, which sustains these English cases as being law of this country; and the same principle in the case of The State against Pettiway, in the 3d of Hawkes' North Carolina Reports; and the striking case of Dennison against Page, (29 Pennsylvania State Reports, p. 420,) of which I read the note: "The mother of a child born in wedlock, but begotten before, is incompetent to prove that the child was not begotten by the man who became her husband before the birth of the child, in the absence of other evidence of non-access."

This is an important decision, if your Honor please, in which the whole doctrine is considered, and the conclusion is based upon these general propositions of the protection of marriage against any invasion by the administration of justice.

The case of the King against the inhabitants of Cliviger (in the second of Term, 133,) it is said: "The wife shall not be called in any case to give evidence even tending to criminate her husband in the case of a settlement of marriage between two paupers; where the woman was married before, the former husband of the woman is not competent to prove the former marriage." It is not the bigamous marriage, but the authentic marriage, which is proved. It is not a case for indictment for bigamy, but only a case in settlement in the general form which I have indicated.

A VIRGINIA CASE.

I have here some Virginia cases. The case of Robin and others, paupers vs. King, in which the Court of Appeals of Virginia—the highest court of that State—determined that in suit by persons held in slavery, against their master to receive their freedom, it was sought to be proved by the wife that the master had told, under an injunction of secrecy, that the mother of plaintiff was an Indian woman, which would have negatived the property being held as slaves. Held, that the woman was not a proper witness to prove this matter, although her husband was dead—although it was not a question of any personal interest of herself or the estate.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

And now a very important case in the Supreme Court of the United States. The case of Stein vs. Bowman (13th Peters, 209:) "It is a general rule that neither husband nor wife can be witness for or against each other. This rule is subject to some exceptions, as, when the husband commits an offense against the person of his wife. The husband and wife may be called as witnesses in the same case, and if, in their statement of facts, they should contradict each other, that would not destroy the competency of either. It would not follow, from such contradiction, that either was guilty of perjury. And in some cases the wife may be a witness, under peculiar circumstances, where the husband may be interested in the question, and, to some extent, in the event of the cause."

Now, the peculiar circumstances of this case will strike your Honor. A wife cannot be a witness to criminate her husband, or to state that which she has learned from him in their confidential intercourse. "The rule which protects the domestic relations from exposure rests upon considerations connected with the peace of families. And it is conceived that this principle does not merely afford protection to the husband and wife, which they are at liberty to invoke or not, at their discretion, when the question is propounded; but it renders them incompetent to disclose facts in evidence in violation of the rule. * * * In the present case the witness was called to discredit her husband; to prove, in fact, that he had committed perjury, and the establishment of the fact depended on his own confessions—confessions which, if ever made, were made under all the confidence that subsists between husband and wife. It is true that the husband was dead, but this does not weaken the principle. Indeed, it would seem rather to increase than lessen the force of the rule."

Now the matter to which the wife was brought as witness, after her husband's death, in behalf of one of the parties against whom the husband had testified—the suit in which the husband, in his lifetime, had testified, and he now being dead, the wife was adduced as a witness to contradict the statements of her husband, and to show that the transaction was not as he represented it, but was a fraudulent transaction, to his knowledge. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the court, and all the learned Justices—which included, at that time, the eminent Chief Justice Taney, Judge Story, Judge Thompson, Judge McLean, Judge Baldwin, Judge Barbour, Judge Wayne, Judge Catron, and Judge McKinley—when the court was filled by those eminent Judges, established the proposition, in its fullest extent, and upon the proposition of the interests of society, laid down so extensive a rule as to exclude the wife under the peculiar circumstances I have stated.

"The law does not seem to be entirely settled how far, in a collateral case, a wife may be examined in matters her husband may be interested in eventually, nor whether, in such a case, she may not be asked questions as to facts that may in some measure tend to criminate her husband, but which afford no foundation for a prosecution. The decisions which have been made on these points seem to have been influenced by the circumstances of each case, and they are somewhat contradictory. It is, however, admitted in all the cases, that the wife is not competent except in cases of violence upon her person, directly to criminate her husband, or to disclose that which she has learned from him in their confidential intercourse."

And then it alludes to what has been invoked in the matter of attorney and client.

"The rule which protects an attorney in such a case is founded on public policy, and may be essential in the administration of justice. But this privilege is the privilege of the client, and not of the attorney. The rule which protects the domestic relations from exposure rests upon considerations connected with the peace of families. And it is conceived that this principle does not merely afford protection to the husband and wife, which they are at liberty to invoke or not, at their discretion, when the question is propounded; but it renders them incompetent to disclose facts in evidence in violation of the rule. And it is well that the principle does not rest upon the discretion of the parties. If it did, in most instances it would afford no substantial protection to persons uninstructed in their rights, and thrown off their guard, and embarrassed by searching interrogatories. In the present case, the witness was called to prove that in the suit in which her husband had testified, he had sworn falsely—to prove in fact that he had committed perjury and the establishment of the fact depended on his own confession, a confession that, if made, was made in the confidence that subsisted between husband and wife. It is true that the husband was dead, and, of course, could not be indicted or tried, but that does not weaken the principle. Can a wife under such circumstances be compelled to state facts in evidence which would render infamous the character of her husband? We think most clearly that she cannot be. Public policy and ordinary principles forbid it. The rule is founded upon the deepest and soundest principles that have grown out of those domestic relations that constitute the basis of civil society, and which are essential to the enjoyment of that confidence which ought to subsist between those connected by the nearest and dearest relations of life. To break down the great principles that protect the sanctities of husband and wife would be to destroy the best solace of human existence."

A NORTH CAROLINA AUTHORITY.

Judge Gaston, whose reputation is well known to the lawyers of our country, a celebrated North Carolina Judge, (in the case of the State against Curen Jolly and Elizabeth Whitney, in the third of Devereaux & Battles' Reports, page 110,) says: "The husband, even after divorce, is not competent to prove the adultery of his wife on her prosecution therefor." The next case that I ask your attention to is that of Peck vs. Booth in second Hall, 171. The court says that it is sound policy to exclude the wife when against her husband or his representatives in respect to any fact between them that came to her knowledge. The decision below was reversed, admitting the testimony of the widow in a suit in behalf of her husband's administrator, so far as it related to statements made by her husband in confidence. In Farrell against Bell, in Third Sanford's Chancery Reports, Vice Chancellor Sanford lays it down that the rule was established on consideration that husband and wife should not be witnesses either for or against each other in civil cases, and that, without regard to the circumstance whether the fact came to them confidentially or otherwise, neither could be permitted, even after marriage terminated, to testify to what transpired between them during marriage or came to their knowledge by reason of the relation of husband and wife.

OPINION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The case of Hasbrouck against Vandervoort Hayward in the ninth of New-York, page 153, "The husband is not a competent witness for or against the trustee of his wife's separate estate in suit between the trustee and a third person. The principle that excludes the testimony of the husband through his party or interest in the suit depends upon relations that subsist between husband and wife, and not at all upon his being a party interested." Judge Johnson, of the Court of Appeals, delivers the opinion of the court, and goes through the books and the authorities, and as I understand them, affirms the rules of law as existing in this State as common law as being the same with those that I have stated. The true ground of the rule is also stated in the case that, after having read the American reports, "Upon them all it is entirely clear that the rule of exclusion of the husband or wife whether through his party or interest in the event. It depends merely upon the existence of the relation, and not at all upon the existence in the party offered as a witness of any interest in the event." The argument is, our law having changed the rule that excluded an interested witness, that the old rule excluding a witness, brought as this wife was proposed to be, rested on the ground of interest in the witness, and the court exclude that idea and says: "The rule that excludes the husband or wife in this regard was part of the rule of the institution of marriage, and the changing of the rule in respect to an interested party, or witnesses in general, or parties in general, does not touch that relation, and the witness is still included." The Court concludes the consideration of that topic by saying that, being incompetent at common law as husband and not on the ground of interest in the event, he must remain incompetent until some statute shall remove that ground of incompetency.

THE STATUTE OF 1867.

Now a statute was proposed in 1867 which opens the testimony of husband and wife to a certain extent, and in certain cases, and the report which I read from arose after and passes upon the fact of that suit. In the forty-ninth of New-York Reports, page 510, in the case of Southwick against Southwick, the action was brought by the plaintiff against her husband to recover an alleged balance of moneys in her husband's hands, belonging to her separate estate, and received by him as her agent. The defense was payment. The husband offered himself as a witness in his own behalf, and the plaintiff's counsel objected to him as incompetent. It was a mere money matter between husband and wife, in which the wife sued and the husband defended.

Now, as I understand from examination of this case, the competency of the witness for the evidence for which he was called was within the allowance of this statute, and the question was whether the principle by which death or divorce excluded by common law just as thoroughly as the discontinuance of the marriage relation excluded such testimony; whether this statute could be considered as letting in evidence arising in the course of a marriage, which evidence arose prior to the passage of the act. That was the solitary point there to be decided, and, of course, I do not cite the case for that purpose, for that is not pertinent here, but as a necessary foundation for the judicial determination of whether the witness offered was excluded or not, it became necessary for the court to determine what the rule of common law anterior to the statute of 1867 upon this point was, and whether it did rest entirely and thoroughly not upon interest but upon marital relation. And they examined, therefore, this line of cases to which I have called your attention, even more particularly perhaps than the court had before them—had under view—and as I understand this case, it determines that the common law of this State, up to the time that this decision is given, is the common law as I have given it in the English authorities, and would exclude and does exclude any evidence of a husband bearing against the interest or character of his wife or of the wife against the husband, as well as in a question involving the interest of one or the other. And then the question was, what has this statute of 1867 done in reference to this relation of husband and wife, and the production of either as witness in a controversy in which the character or interest of the other is concerned? and they hold the proposition of the appellant, that this statute must be considered as enabling only for occurrences in married life subsequent to this date, as untenable—that the common law until changed excluded upon grounds of policy, but that the statute of 1867 had changed the common law in its application to that case.

HE HOLDS THAT THE WITNESS MUST BE EXCLUDED.

We thus have the highest authorities of our State sustaining the proposition that, until the statute changes the common law rule applicable to a case of this kind, it remains the law of the State that a witness proposed as this one is must be excluded. Now, at common law no party could be a witness; no formal party to a suit could be a witness, and in a large number of cases in which this question might have arisen, it could not arise because the common law swept out at once all parties as witnesses. Our code has now put the matter of parties—and my learned friend, I think, will not question my proposition—simply upon this ground, that the party is not, from the fact of being a party, to be excluded as witness, and the question when the party is called is the same as to his exclusion as it would be if he were not a party. There is nothing, therefore, in that that changes the rule of the common law in this regard Mr. Tilton is no more admissible for being a party here than he would be if not a party. Then came the act of 1867, which was intended to moderate and qualify, on matters of interest, the exclusion of husband and wife; for the principle that interested witnesses should no longer be excluded, or efforts to introduce husband and wife on the ground that their exclusion rested on interest, failed before the courts, for they said no, it rests upon the marriage relation. Now, our legislation has varied the rule of common law on that specific intent to liberalize the production of evidence from husband and wife in matters in which they are concerned. That enactment is found in Session Laws, second volume, 1867, p. 2,221; your Honor's attention, of course, has been called to it:

"In any trial, or inquiry in any suit, action, or proceeding, in any court, or before any person having, by law, the consent of parties, or authority to examine witnesses, or hear evidence, the husband or wife of any party thereto, or of any person in whose behalf such suit, action, or proceeding is brought, prosecuted, opposed, or defended, shall, except as hereinafter stated, be competent and compellable to give evidence the same as any other witness on behalf of any party to such suit, action, or proceeding."

Now, that section, in terms—if the subject matter of the suit did not otherwise dispose of the question and make it unimportant—that section in terms would not admit Mr. Tilton, but would admit Mrs. Tilton, because Mr. Tilton is not the husband or wife of any party to this suit, but Mrs. Tilton is the wife of a party to this suit, to wit, the plaintiff. Now, in letting in the husband and wife, there, nevertheless, was a statutory restriction upon the latitude of the evidence. And that I will read, if your Honor please, which is the third section, before I call your attention to the second. [A short pause.] I was saying, if your Honor please, that the enabling section which I have read, which lets in the husband or wife in certain judicial inquiries, is nevertheless limited, and I first call your attention to the limitation before I consider the second section, which shows that this statute has no application in this case. Where they are admitted, where they are competent and compellable, it is provided "that no husband or wife shall be compellable to disclose any confidential communication made by one to the other during their marriage." So there your Honor perceives that in cases where they are to be heard as witnesses, there is a limitation upon the largeness of their testimony, so that it would be likely to strike the legal reasoner as very satisfactory that the limitation should be simple, that the husband or wife should not be compelled to disclose confidential communications, and leave it, therefore, that they might volunteer. Yet there is an attempt on the part of the Legislature to furnish a rule that protects to a certain extent the sacredness of confidential communications. Now, that act, and that act alone, has disturbed the rule of the common law on the subject of the admissibility of this witness, Mr. Tilton, here; and the reason that it is not disturbed here is by the clause or section of exclusion and the operation of the statute upon the case which is now pending before your Honor. That is found in section 2:

"Nothing herein contained shall render any husband or wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against the other in any criminal action or proceeding, except to prove the fact of marriage in case of bigamy, or in any action or proceeding instituted in consequence of adultery or in any action or proceeding for divorce on account of adultery, except to prove the fact of marriage, or in any action or proceeding for or on account of criminal conversation."

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

The case stands, then, on the rule of evidence upon common law. For the statute, with wise respect to the nature of the inquiry, has seen that no public policy could tolerate the admission of the evidence of either party against the other in that inquiry to any extent whatever, and that in a careless interpretation of legislation you could introduce into such issues and such controversies the testimony of either, and expect to limit or reduce or confine it by any rule of protecting what was evidence, or excluding what would criminate, would be a vain and illusory effort that would leave both the marriage relation and the administration of justice in equal disgrace and danger.

THE DECISION OF THE GENERAL TERM.

We have now clearly this state of things, and I need only ask your Honor's attention to the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of this State in the Fourth Department since the passage of this act, and in a crim con. suit. It is the case of Dann vs. Kingwood, in the First of New-York Supreme Court Reports, page 492. Now, the single fact to which the plaintiff was proposed to be called as a witness in this case was that Dann, the plaintiff, as Mr. Tilton stands here, was to prove the marriage between him and his wife. That is not a question arising in the evidence of marriage. A marriage is always celebrated in the face of the Church and of the world; therefore, the proof of that fact did not come within any reason or any rule of exclusion as arising in the evidence of marriage. It happened to be a very great practical question for the plaintiff. The marriage, you may suppose, was in common or humble life, and had occurred before a Justice of the Peace, and, doubtless, without any troops of attendants and friends; and the Justice of the Peace was dead, and the record or certificate which the law requires and permits to be authenticated when conformed to law, when produced was found to be defective, and it could not be used, and the plaintiff stood apparently as a witness that was to prove the marriage, or it could not be proved at all. And he offered to prove it by the rules of common law aside from the marriage relation, and, of course, he was a good witness, for he was in attendance at the ceremony and knew all about it. But he was excluded, and every offer of counsel there arguing upon the change of policy and the provision of the Legislature of 1867, by which this witness could be called for that single fact, were overruled by the court, and although this statute had expressly provided that in a suit—that in an action for bigamy—a prosecution for bigamy, the marriage might be proved by the husband or wife—the first marriage—and that in an action for divorce the parties were excluded from attempting to prove the fact of the marriage that was sought to be dissolved; no such saving right had been applied by the Legislature to the action for crim. con.; the court could find no change in the common law as applicable to an action of crim. con. produced by the statute-book of the State of New-York. We are unable, if your Honor please, to see any pretense that by the statutes of New-York Mr. Tilton is made competent. We see nothing to shake the proposition that by the common law of this State, if this action had been pending and he had been called before the passage of that statute he could not be a witness, and he stands in the same position now.

THE DIFFICULTY OF THE CASE.

Now it may seem, if the court please, that there is some notion of fairness in respect to the testimony pro and con in this case, that the plaintiff might reasonably be expected to be admitted as a witness independently, but the difficulty is that he is tied by rules of law that relate to him and sustain against his will his loyalty to marriage and the wife, in order that every other man may know that loyalty to marriage and the wife or the husband reciprocally is a part of the law of our land, not determinable by the caprice or will, vicious or benevolent, of any particular party. But, in a larger sense, how inequitable the change of law that should disturb the marriage relation in its sanctity and should open the mouth of the husband and close that of the wife. What restrains Mrs. Tilton from being a witness in the suit? Is she to prove any disgrace upon her husband? None. Is she to prove any peril or ruin to her children? None. Is she to testify against the money interest of this plaintiff in his action for damages as against this defendant? She would uphold everything great and dear and permanent, but she affects the money recovery, and no law excludes her on that ground, and no change of statute can introduce it. And yet it is supposed that the common law that shuts the mouth of the witness who knows the truth and whom the law presumes innocent until she is found guilty; cannot defend herself because she is the wife of this husband, and he can destroy her because he is the husband of this wife. I apprehend that the common law has been guilty of no such folly since its foundations were laid; and on this, if your Honor please, we submit the proposition.

GEN. PRYOR ARGUES FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Gen. Pryor—If your Honor please, I speak to the court on the dry technical question of law, and accordingly I shall adhere strictly to the point in dispute, and shall urge no topic which, in my judgment, does not bear directly on the solution of the problem. The question in its simplest form is this. Is the plaintiff in an action for criminal conversation a competent witness in his own behalf? Now, sir, it is not pretended on this side that at common law the plaintiff would have been a competent witness. The common law, proceeding on the hypothesis of the depravity of human nature and its inability to resist any, the least, solicitation of interest to speak falsely, arbitrarily and peremptorily excluded from the witness box all interested in the event of the cause and by consequence the party, the very persons who, from the necessity of the case, were most familiar with the facts in controversy and most competent to shed light upon the litigation, were made incompetent to testify. These unphilosophical and mischievous ideas were exploded by Jeremy Bentham, who propounded and inculcated the principle where all persons should be admitted to testify without respect of character or condition, and that their trustworthiness should be submitted to the discrimination of the jury. In other words, he promulgated the principle of credibility as a substitute for the old law of incompetency. Nor was it long before the speculations of this enlightened reformer were incorporated in the practical jurisprudence of Great Britain. In 1843, by Lord Denham, the disability to become a witness arising from interest or infamy was abrogated. In 1851, by Lord Brougham's act, the incapacity growing out of the relations of the party to the cause was removed, and in 1853, by Lord Campbell's act, incompetency of coverture was abolished. Impelled by the same principle, and moving along the same line by the same stages to the same end, was the legislation of this State. Hence in 1846, by constitutional ordinance, the incapacity to be a witness arising from defect of religious principle was abolished. In 1848 the incompetency of interest was abolished. In 1857 the incompetency of the party to the action was abolished. In 1867 the incompetency arising from the relation of husband and wife to testify for or against each other was abolished, and subsequently we have the enlightened and humane course of law to the degree that now a criminal upon an indictment is admitted to testify in his own behalf. I cite this course of legislation not as a vain display of information, but as showing that upon principle, both speculatively and practically, mainly in the teachings of the highest juris-consults and in the acts of the Legislature of the most enlightened countries in the world, the old common law and barbarous policy of incompetency has been removed, and in its stead the principle has been deliberately adopted by this State, where the question of divorce is determined by the more enlightened principle of credibility.

THE ENACTMENT OF 1857.

I have said that in 1857 an act was passed by the Legislature of New-York removing the incapacity to testify growing out of the relations of the party in the case. The phraseology of the enactment is material to the present discussion: "The party to the action or proceeding may be examined as a witness in his own behalf, the same as any other witness," with certain exceptions not material to this inquiry or to this case. Observe the phraseology, "A party to the action or proceeding may be examined as a witness on his own behalf, the same as any other witness." The terms of this statute meanwhile have been subjected to successive modifications, but, observe, never to the intent or to the effect of restricting or narrowing its operation, but always with the fixed object of enlarging and amplifying its significance and efficacy. Hence, whereas the act of 1857 merely admits the party to testify in his own behalf, by a subsequent alteration of the phraseology he was made compellable to testify against himself; and now that statute, that act transferred to another section of this code, reads in these large terms: "No person offered as witness in any action or proceeding before any court or Judge, or before any officer acting judicially, shall be excluded by reason of his interest in the event of the action or proceeding, or because he is a party thereto." This is the law which covers this case; this is the charter that gives this plaintiff privilege and prerogative to tell in this sad action his own story of wretchedness and wrong. Now, Sir, coming back to the act of 1857—now, that act began to innovate upon the old principles of law doing affront to the prejudices of the profession, albeit so plain and unequivocal in its phraseology, was subjected to discussion and judicial construction. But a series of cases were decided, determining the meaning and effect of this act of 1857 on the common law, a few of which I beg to cite to your Honor. The question raised was this: Although the party to the action—the party may testify for himself, although the act of 1857 did remove the disability of the party to the action. The question now under discussion and propounded for judicial construction in the cases I will cite was this, Did the act have an ulterior effect beyond that of removing the disability of the party, and did it operate to enable that party to testify not merely for himself, but for his wife or husband, as the case may be?

On the one side it was contended that the effect of the act merely was to legalize and legitimate the party to the action as a witness, and that it was not the intent of the Legislature, nor the effect of its enactment, to accomplish this literal purpose, namely, to break down another distinct and independent ground of incompetency, viz., coverture. Now, it was upon that question that the decision to which I beg to invite your Honor's attention turned.

AUTHORITIES CITED.

The first is the case of Potter vs. Marsh, 13 Barbour, a Supreme Court decision in 1860. It was an action of slander against husband and wife for defamation of plaintiff by defendant's wife. Both defendants offered themselves as witnesses, first, each in his and her own behalf, and second, by each for the other. The witnesses were excluded, and plaintiff had a verdict. The case was appealed to the General Term, and the ruling of the Trial Judge reversed. The question argued and adjudicated at the General Term was whether married persons, when properly parties to actions, are competent witnesses. The decision of the General Term sustained their competency, and this decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in 1863—24 Howard. The decision in this case was recognized and approved by the Court of Appeals in Wehrkamp, 2 Willett, 4 Abbott, Court of Appeals Decisions, 553. In this case of Potter vs. Marsh occurs language which I beg to reproduce, because it answers much more logically, more decisively, and with a greater weight of authority than I could pretend to respond to the learned gentleman's argument. The court said: "But, in this case, the defendants were offered as witnesses in their own behalf as well as for each other." The statute says, "A party to an action or proceeding may be examined as a witness in his own behalf the same as any other witness. "Here," proceed the court, "no limitation, no qualification, no restriction is imposed by the law-making power. What right, then, has the court to fritter away, by judicial construction, the plain letter of the statute, to make an exceptional case, where one party shall be deprived of the benefit of his own testimony, while his opponent is permitted to testify. Clearly none." says the court. (Barton vs. Gledhill, 12 Abb. 226. N. Y. Com. Pleas, 1861.) This was an action by husband and wife against husband and wife for slander of plaintiff's wife by defendant's wife. Each plaintiff offered himself and herself as a witness in his and her own behalf, and was rejected. Held, that section 399 of the Code of 1857 permitted husband or wife of a co-party to testify in his or her own behalf.

Your Honor will observe that: "Held, that section 399 of the Code permitted husband or wife of a co-party to testify in his or her own behalf."

People vs. Chamberlain, 23 N. Y. 85, (Court of Appeals, 1851,) was an indictment for perjury against a husband who swore in an action of divorce that he had no intercourse with his wife, the defendant. Held by Court of Appeals that under section 399, Code (1857,) a husband, party to the action, was a competent witness against his wife, party to the action, and vice versa.

Hooper vs. Hooper, 43 Barb., 297, (Supreme Court, 1865,) was an action by plaintiff against defendant and wife for assault and battery, by defendant's wife. Defendant's wife offered herself as a witness in her own behalf, and was excluded. Held, error, for by section 399, Code (1857,) the wife as, and because a party to the action, was a competent witness in her own behalf, although joined a defendant with her husband.

Now, Sir, what said the court in this decision of Hooper vs. Hooper? They say this: "What did the Legislature mean by this amendment to the law of evidence, (referring to the act of 1857, as amended.) Did it intend by the words a party to an action a special or particular class of parties, parties who had nominal or real interests, parties who were *femme sole* or *femme couverte*, the latter sued with or without their husbands? If we accept what the Legislature has said in very plain, concise, and unequivocal language, as an indication of its meaning and intention, we must adopt the conclusion that the disability to give evidence in one's own behalf is removed from all who may become or be made parties to actions and proceedings." If it was intended to include all parties, and extend to them the benefits of the amendment, what other or better language could have been employed to signify such intention? I submit that none more appropriate and significant could have been employed. And, if it was designed to perpetuate a disability of a particular class of parties, married women sued or suing in conjunction with their husbands, I submit the Legislature would have said so, in words, and not left it to inference and implication. When the Legislature speaks in plain, precise, positive, and unambiguous terms, the courts are bound to accept what they have said for what they intend, rather than to seek an intention, at variance with their express language, in reasons and causes which, however cogent and controlling they may appear to us, may never have occurred to or influenced them. The framers of this amendment knew quite well that married women with their husbands were, in numerous cases, necessary and indispensable parties to legal proceedings, and without whose presence upon the record complete and adequate remedies could not be administered. And it is reasonable to think that, if these numerous cases were to be excepted from the effect of the radical invasion in the old law of evidence, the Legislature would have signified such intention in so many words.

Shoemaker vs. McKee, (Supreme Court, 1860, G. T.,) 19 How., 86, was an action by a judgment creditor against husband and wife to set aside a fraudulent conveyance from the husband to the wife; the defendant's wife offered herself as a witness in her own behalf, and was admitted. Held—No error, because under section 399 of the Code, as a party to the action, she was a competent witness in her own behalf, though joined with her husband.

Hall vs. Hall, 39 How., 89, shows that husband or wife, parties to the action, are not competent witnesses for or against each other; yet still, in such case each is admissible to testify in his or her own behalf.

White vs. Stafford, 35 Bart., 4, 19, rules that a wife, not a party to the action, was not a competent witness for the husband, but that under section 399, Code, (1857,) all parties are competent in their own behalf, (page 422.)

Card vs. Card, 39 N. Y., 317, holds that section 399 of Code makes a party to an action a competent witness in his or her own behalf, though associated on the same side with his wife as a party—per Woodruff, J.—and see Shirley vs. Vail, 38 How., 407, Ct. App., per Grover, J.

Smith vs. Smith, 15 How., 165, was a suit by a wife for divorce on the ground of adultery, and the plaintiff was admitted as a witness. Held—Error, for though the act of 1857 qualifies parties to an action as witness, yet it does not enable husband or wife to testify one against the other in an action between them.

In Maverick and wife against The Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, 36 New-York, (1867,) it was held that the husband as a party was a competent witness for himself, though suing jointly with the wife. Wehrkamp vs. Willett, 4 Abb. Ct. App. Decisions, 548, (1861,) was an action by a wife against the Sheriff for levying on her goods in an execution against the husband. The contention was, that as the Sheriff claimed the goods as the property of the husband, the husband was virtually a party to the action, and so plaintiff, the wife, was disabled to testify in her own behalf. But the Court of Appeals decided that under section 399, Code, she was nevertheless a competent witness in her own behalf.

At page 558, Mullen says: "Then by section 399 of the Code, it was provided that a party to an action or special proceeding may be examined in his own behalf, or in behalf of any other, in the same manner and subject to the same rules of examination as any other witness. This statute makes every party a competent witness. There is no exception, and the courts have no power to create exceptions to the operations of statutes, unless the exception is necessary to prevent injustice, or obviously at war with the intention of the Legislature that it should be excluded."

Carpenter vs. White, 46 Barb., 292, (1866,) decides that in an action of crim. con. the wife is an incompetent witness, not being either either nominally or really a party to the action. In such action the husband is the only party in interest. That the wife in crim. con. is not a competent witness for either party is settled by the Court of Appeals in Hicks vs. Bradnen, 35 How., 118.

Babbott and wife vs. Thomas, 31 Bar., 277, (1859,) was an action by husband and wife to cancel a bond and mortgage, and to restrain the foreclosure of the mortgage. The husband offered himself as a witness to prove usury in the consideration. Held, that the husband was a competent witness in his own behalf, notwithstanding the wife's interest in the event of the suit, by reason of her inchoate right of dower in the mortgage premises.

In Schaffner vs. Reuter et al., 37 Barb., 44, (1862,) it was ruled that when husband and wife are codefendents, she is a competent witness in her own behalf.

In Mattison vs. New York Central Railroad Company, 62 Barb., 364, (1862,) affirmed by the Court of Appeals, 35 N. Y., 487, it was held that husband and wife were competent witnesses for and against each other where they are parties to the action.

WHAT IS THE RESULT OF THESE DECISIONS?

Now, what is the result of this line of decisions, decisions emanating not only from the courts of primary jurisdiction, but ratified and affirmed by your tribunal of last resort? What one principle is there, even when these courts differ upon another question, that stands out salient and uncontested? It is this: That a party to an action, being husband or wife, in every action and in any action when the husband or wife is not also a party to the action on one side of the record or another, that then in all those cases, that party to the action, be he or she husband or wife, is a competent witness in her own or his own behalf. And I challenge my learned adversaries, with all their extraordinary and admirable research, to find in the reports of this State, since the act of 1857, one solitary decision which says that a wife or a husband, party to the action testifying not against husband or wife a party to the action—that a husband or wife, when a party to the action, is incompetent to testify when the husband or wife, as the case may be, is not likewise and also a party to the action. Now, sir, we have, then, this rule, this principle, peremptorily and imperatively established in the jurisprudence of New-York, namely, that any person and every person, in any and every action, is entitled, because he is a party, and merely because he is a party, is entitled and has the right, quâ party, and because party, and in consequence only of being a party, to be admitted to the witness-box and testify in his or her own behalf, provided he does not testify, or she does not testify, against a husband or wife likewise a party to the action. Now, I challenge a solitary decision in the courts of this State since that time in contravention of this rule, stating it, as I do, with its proper limitations and qualifications. Now, Sir, wherefore it is, by virtue of this act of 1857, subsequently altered and modified down to 1869, in the phraseology in which it presents itself to us, and controls this case—wherefore, we say, this plaintiff in this action is a competent and admissible witness.

ANOTHER PROCESS OF REASONING.

But we arrive at the same conclusion by another process of reasoning. The law upon the subject, as it now stands, is in these words: "No person, offered as a witness in any action or proceeding in any court or before any officer acting judicially, shall be excluded by reason of his interest in the event of the action or proceeding, or because he is a party thereto." You observe the change in the phraseology of the statute from what it was in 1857. "None shall be excluded by it because of being a party to the action." Now, Sir, this plaintiff presents himself a party to the action, in an action of criminal conversation. At common law, as I have already shown indisputably, he would not have been a competent witness. And why not a competent witness at common law? Merely, solely, exclusively because he was a party to the action. That was the only disability which incumbered him and repelled him at common law from the witness-box. It was not because he testified to an act of adultery committed by his wife with the defendant. So, then, when the Legislature says that no party shall be excluded from the witness-box because he is a party, then there is no obstacle intervening between the plaintiff and his testimony in this case. In England they have a statute which I have already referred to, known as Lord Campbell's act. That statute, like this, removes the disability of a party to the action to testify. Now, observe, if your Honor please, "remove the disability of a party to testify," and that was all it accomplished. It did not go further. But they added an exception, that the plaintiff in an action of criminal conversation should not testify, showing plainly that, when they removed the incompetency of a party, that the plaintiff in an action of criminal conversation would be a competent and admissible witness, and hence the necessity of an exception repelling him from the witness-box. There is no resisting that argument. If the removal of that disability of a party did not admit the plaintiff in an action of criminal conversation as a competent witness, then there was no occasion for the exception, and when they make a peremptory and positive exception to that enactment, to the effect that a plaintiff in an action of criminal conversation shall not testify in his own behalf, they conceded that when you removed the disqualification of a party to the action, necessarily the plaintiff in an action of criminal conversation would be a competent witness. And in effect so says Judge Wright. I say that Judge Wright, in the case of Workhamp vs. Willett, admits the same principle. That was an action of conversion by the wife against the Sheriff for levying upon her property under an execution against the husband. She was admitted to testify, which was claimed on the part of the appellant as being error, and he carried the case to the Court of Appeals, and his argument was this: Grant that the effect of the act of 1857—this is the appellant's argument—was to permit any party to an action to testify in his own behalf, yet the husband, for instance, cannot testify for or against his wife, when she is virtually a party to the action; and then their second proposition was that inasmuch as in this case the Sheriff claimed through the husband, and inasmuch as he had an interest in the event of the action, because if the property, in the decision of the case, was adjudicated to be his, it went to the payment of his debts. Upon that species of argument they held that he was virtually a party to the action. You will perceive that the case is very important in many aspects. The point which I adduce now is this, that Judge Wright concedes in his argument, assumes it as a postulate in his argument, as a first principle to be argued from, not a point of contention to be argued about—he assumes that when they remove the disability of a party to the action, that then every other disability falls with it—I mean the disability involved in this case. Herein the rule of the common law did not prohibit husband and wife from testifying in a civil action, unless one or the other, or both, were parties or directly interested in the subject of the action. The common law, I repeat, did not prohibit a husband and wife from testifying in a civil action, unless one or the other or both were parties, or directly interested in the subject of the action. Here the husband was not a party. The wife propounded herself as a witness. Not having such a right as would have disqualified the wife by the strict rules of the common law from testifying, the action was in no proper sense against him. He made no claim.

DOES THE ACT OF 1867 DISABLE THE PLAINTIFF?

Now, thus, I say, that in this action the plaintiff at common law would have been a competent witness, save for the fact that he is a party to the action, and that disability having been removed he is lifted and validated by the operation of the old common law principles as a witness, and made to testify here. So then, as well upon principle as upon authority, as well upon precedent as by reasoning, we arrive at the conclusion, settled conclusion, that by virtue of the act of 1857, as amended by succeeding statutes, that this plaintiff as a plaintiff, because a plaintiff, consequent upon his relation as plaintiff to the action, was a competent witness in his own behalf. Then the question arises whether the act of 1867 disfranchises him, disables him from being a witness in the cause, makes him, as is contended by the other side, an incompetent witness in the case. Now, in view of the uniform traditional current of legislation and decisions in England, and in this State, as I have adduced them to your Honor, in view of this uniform, unbroken series of acts of legislation, all tending in one direction, without ebb, in the direction of enlarging the sphere of competency and removing all the obstacles to the admissibility of witnesses, I say in view of this series of legislation, we are confronted at the threshold with a valid and cogent *a priori* argument against the inference that the act of 1867 has wrought the change contended for in the act of 1857. It is not to be presumed, in the absence of express language to the contrary—it is not to be presumed of a sudden, without adequate cause, that the Legislature would renounce its old principles, recede from its deliberately adopted pathway and relapse into the abandoned maxims of the common law. I say that is a valid and cogent argument—an argument to your Honor, unless it be met and overthrown by the language of the statute. Well, Sir, so far from being repelled and overthrown by the language of the statute, we find that the title of the act—we find that the text of the act, alike and conclusively, clinch and conclude the law as we maintain it, namely, show to a demonstration beyond cavil—beyond question, that the act of 1867 does not conflict with the act of 1857—does not impair its effect. Why, what is the title of the act—an act to enable husband and wife—not a restrictive, but an enlarging act, not a disabling, but an enabling statute. Hence, plainly, it was not within the intent of the Legislature—they did not design the effect by this act to be to disqualify and disfranchise any then competent witnesses; but they meant to create a new competency, and to bring upon the stage of justice witnesses theretofore not qualified to speak.

THE ACT DOES NOT DISQUALIFY THE PLAINTIFF.

And, Sir, if your Honor please, let us look now to the very language of the act to see whether or not it disqualifies or incapacitates Mr. Tilton as a witness. The learned gentleman on the other side relied with confident presumption—I won't say with presumptuous confidence—upon the phraseology of this act as disqualifying the plaintiff here from being a witness. If your Honor will do me the kindness to follow the terms of the statute, I apprehend there can be no question about it. "In any trial or inquiry, in any suit, action, or proceeding in any court, or before any person having, by law or the consent of parties, authority to examine witnesses or hear evidence, the husband or wife of any party thereto, or of any person in whose behalf such suit, action, or proceeding is brought, prosecuted, opposed, or defended shall, except as hereinafter stated, be competent and compellable to give evidence the same as any other witness, on behalf of any party to such suit, action, or proceeding." It says "husband or wife of any party thereto, or of any person in whose behalf such suit," &c. Now, what is the case propounded here by the enacting part of the statute? The case provided for is where a witness—husband or wife, as the case may be—is offered to testify for or against husband or wife, party to the action. These are the very words of the statute, where the husband or wife, witness, is offered against

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON (English Opera)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Van Zandt, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Morgan.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselie, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

PARK THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT—Mlle. Berthe Girardin.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—MARKED FOR LIFE—LOST IN LONDON—Mr. S. C. France.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &C.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

It is still rumored that TOM SCOTT has by no means given up hope of floating the Texas Pacific bonds at the expense of the Government—that is, of the tax-payers. The lobbyists are said to be hard at work for the proposal, and too many people are interested in its success to allow of its falling through for lack of being pushed. "A good many members of Congress," it is said by some of SCOTT'S friends, "feel that they are now in Congress for the last time, and they do not see that they can have much to lose by voting for Texas Pacific." We regard this as an aspersion upon Congress, and there can be no member of that body who does not see that a vote for TOM SCOTT'S job would be death to social as well as political reputation. It is simply another shameful attempt to plunder the tax-payers—to float a worthless stock in the market at the expense of the people. After the supporters of the scheme had managed to get their hands into the public pocket, the probability is that they would take no further interest in Texas Pacific. The gulls who had bought the stock would be left to do the best they could with it. We certainly hope that a Republican Congress will not add this new scandal to the history of the Republican Party.

The exhibition which is now going on in the House of Representatives at Washington may be amusing to the members, for aught we know to the contrary, but the sensible people of the country must look upon it with disgust. A more deplorable waste of time has seldom been seen. The Republicans wish to pass the Civil Rights bill, and the Democrats are "filibustering" in order to prevent them. Yet, even if the bill passed the House, its fate in the Senate would be very uncertain; and it has generally been believed that the President would not sign it. The Democrats have entered into an unnecessary struggle. Such scenes as these were among the worst features of legislation during the "reconstruction period," and there is no excuse for their revival now. The *Evening Post* gives the members of the House good advice when it tells them to go to bed.

The *Tribune* has once more fallen under the censure of the court for its garbled and inaccurate reports of the Beecher trial. This is the second time within a week that the *Tribune* people have been supplying "rumor" and works of imagination for fact. The reports in the *Tribune* seem to be deliberately doctored so as to fit in with the old grudge between its editor and Mr. TILTON. It may be well to carry on the war, but the reports of law proceedings are rather ticklish things to touch, although professed retailers of gossip and rumor may not think so. The most incorrect and falsely-colored report of these unfortunate proceedings which any journal has yet published, appears from day to day in the New-York *Tribune*.

Each succeeding meeting of the Board of Aldermen serves to demonstrate the incapacity of that body to become what Mayor WICKHAM thinks it should be—"the real source of all legislation with regard to our local affairs." From the first day of its organization down to the meeting of yesterday, the Board of Aldermen has devoted its energies to creating political patronage for its members by passing resolutions for totally unnecessary public works, to be done in all cases without the safeguards of the system of public letting. To saddle the tax-payers with the support of hordes of Tammany voters who shall depend upon the Aldermen for their places, seems, in fact, to be the sole aim of our local legislators. They have not even the courage to throw under the table a petition against the breaking of stones by steam instead of by hand, but gravely agree to recommend that its requests be attended to "if compatible with the public interests." We should think that the time would soon arrive when the tax-payers would insist on having some influence over this board as well as the mob of ignorant laborers who at present seem to control its proceedings.

The choice of Capt. SETH LEDYARD PHELPS, of Washington, as Commissioner for the District of Columbia, vice HENRY T. BLOW, resigned, is a particularly good one. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy and served in both the Mexican war and in the war for the Union with credit. He is a resident and property-holder in Washington, a man of great executive ability, and enjoys an unstained reputation for integrity.

Gen. VON MOLTKE is reported to entertain a very low opinion of American military strategy. He is said to have avoided reading any history of our late civil war, for the reason that it was confusing to a well-ordered military mind. But he has examined with great care one work of our War Department—the atlas maps of the North American continent, prepared under the direction of Lieut. WHEELER. In a letter to that industrious and exceedingly able officer, Gen. VON MOLTKE says that "science will acknowledge its great obligations to the War Department of the United States of North America for undertaking this immense task"—the preparation of a topographical map of the continent. Gen. VON MOLTKE pays especial praise to the technical execution of the work. Of course, we knew how valuable this was before, but praise from so distinguished and reserved an authority is none the less gratifying.

Through some mistake or other the Troy *Whig* has quoted, as if from this journal, a paragraph expressing certain very decided and very improper opinions in reference to the results of the Beecher trial. Our contemporary says that the opinions thus quoted are in direct disregard of "Judge NEILSON'S caution." They certainly are, and we should have deeply regretted their appearance in THE TIMES. Now will the Troy *Whig* tell us where it found them, and why it has singled us out for the honor of fathering them? They have never been published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

The substantial completion of the elections for the Senatorial chairs which become vacant next March suggests a review of the political field, which, considering the many changes that have taken place within the past two years, cannot be without interest. We are not of those who believe that in a political contest there is anything gained by ignoring the strength of an opponent. The Republican Party has been in power so long, its victories have been so nearly uninterrupted, and some of them so sweeping, and the sentiments to which it has hitherto owed its success have been so deep-seated, that it is not strange that it should be reluctant to acknowledge the full extent of its recent reverses. Yet it is certainly the part of wisdom to seek to appreciate the force of those reverses accurately. That is the only way in which they can be repaired.

Two years since, when the last installment of United States Senators was chosen, the Republicans elected eighteen of the twenty-four, the Democrats elected but five, and in one case (Louisiana) the election was disputed. Of the number chosen to take their places this year, the Democrats elect fourteen, the Republicans only elect ten, (conceding Florida to the Democrats, and Wisconsin to the Republicans,) while an independent party in California elects one. This is a sufficiently marked change, and though it does not destroy the Republican majority over all in the Senate, it reduces it from twenty to twelve. A still more marked change has occurred in the State Legislatures, taken as a whole. In 1873 the Republicans held a majority on joint ballot in twenty-six of the thirty-seven States, and the area of their political supremacy included the whole of the Eastern States, all the Middle States, and all the Western, if we except Missouri from that class. The Democrats had but ten. These were the five "border States," as they were called during the war, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri; the Southern States of Georgia, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, and West Virginia. Louisiana we omit from the calculation, for the reason that it cannot be said to belong to either party.

This year the Republicans, on joint ballot, hold but twelve of the State Legislatures; the Democrats have twenty-one; the Independents have one, and in two the Independents hold the balance of power, in both cases inclining toward the Democrats. This change has been effected by the loss from the Republican list of the Eastern States of Connecticut and New-Hampshire; the Middle States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey; the Western States of Indiana and Ohio, and the Southern States of Arkansas and Florida. This is the showing as made by the joint ballot. It is modified somewhat on both sides by taking account of the popular majority at the late election, but it is substantially an accurate showing. Another fact may be noticed, which is a sign of the times by no means without importance. The Democrats have the entire Government—the Governor and both branches of the Legislature—in sixteen States; the Republicans have a similar supremacy in nine States; and the Independents in one. But there are eleven of the thirty-seven States in which the Government is divided, and in nearly every case the division is made by the Democrats or opposition coming into possession of that part of the Government which has last been submitted to an election.

And there is still another fact which may be worth remarking. It is reported from Washington that eighty-five members of the Forty-fourth Congress either served in the Confederate Army, or held civil positions under the Confederate Government. In either case, they may be regarded as having cast in their fortunes with the cause of the rebellion. Now, if this report be correct, it follows that the proportion of members of Congress heretofore in the service of the rebellion is almost exactly the same as the proportion of the population of the States engaged in rebellion, and considerably greater than the proportion of the white population of those States. This fact is worth remembering when the Democratic charge of trampling the South under the "iron heel" is brought forward.

It is not a part of our purpose at this time to discuss what we deem to be the causes of the changes which we have above summarized. We shall content ourselves with calling renewed attention to them, and with urging on all who are responsible for the guidance of the Republican Party to consider them candidly. It is certain that the sources of Republican strength have been seriously diminished, and are liable to be entirely destroyed. It is in effect, for the time being, a minority party. In order to regain the power which has passed into other hands, and to repair the losses it has suffered, some active and decided measures must be taken. It is obvious that a merely negative policy will not accomplish that purpose. We have already indicated that fact and the bearing it has on the future of the party with sufficient clearness. It only remains to add the expression of a conviction that with proper wisdom and resolution in the councils of the party, it can regain all its power and usefulness.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The new and practical solution of the rapid-transit problem developed through the columns of THE TIMES has become one of the most absorbing subjects of public discussion. It will certainly not be our fault if it ceases to occupy that position before it has passed beyond the sphere of discussion into that of accomplished fact. The way in which the movement which took shape at Wednesday's meeting has been received by the entire press of the City is evidence enough of the strong and united support which it will secure from the newspapers and the public. This being so, the well-meant attempt of Mayor WICKHAM to help forward the scheme by the aid of the Board of Aldermen is entirely misplaced. This is a movement which has been taken up by business men, with the intention of securing practical results by the swiftest attainable methods. Its projectors are no doubt glad to have the sympathy and support of the Chief Magistrate of the City, and may, when the proper time comes, see fit to invite his active cooperation. But all they at present desire from politicians in the Board of Aldermen or elsewhere is, that they should keep their hands off. There has already been enough windy talk and prolix investigation in regard to this subject. Further contributions under these heads by the Municipal authorities are not desirable, and meantime, neither the Mayor nor the Board of Aldermen can give anything else. Mr. WICKHAM does not seem to have quite grasped the purport of the constitutional amendments in regard to grants of public money or property to private corporations. When he does, he will probably see that the co-operation of the Board of Aldermen at the present stage of the scheme would be as useless as it would be likely to prove mischievous. The press and the public are the only allies which the projectors of the movement at present need, and their support can be had for nothing.

It will be seen from the details furnished in our news columns, that no time is being lost in making the requisite preparations for giving the scheme a secure basis of support in the adhesion of well-known and influential citizens. Everything depends on placing it in the best possible hands from the very start, and a day or two will be well spent in securing an *ad interim* Executive Committee, including some of the best men in the City. It will also be noticed that the renewed public interest in rapid transit has brought out signs of activity among those interested in the pretentious charters which have been so profusely granted and amended of late years. These gentlemen may as well make up their minds that their opportunity for usefulness has gone. The public is sick of their endless excuses for doing nothing, and the promoters of the popular movement for rapid transit are pledged to keep clear of all entangling alliances with them.

If any fresh arguments were needed as to the desirability of a quick-transit railroad, the present condition of the streets would certainly furnish them in abundance. And it must be remembered that the frightful state of our public thoroughfares is as much due to our climate as to the imperfections of our street-cleaning system. It is beyond the power of any possible system to cope successfully with a fresh snow-fall every few days, and with the difficulties which sudden frost, followed by rapid thaw, add to the ordinary problem of removal. So long as our climate remains what it is, there will be several months of the year during which horse railroad cars will be subject to incessant delays, and when walking any considerable distance will be prolonged misery. The City must find a remedy in some swift, certain, and comfortable means of locomotion, if it is to succeed not only in attracting new population, but in retaining the population it has. At a season like this, the thousand and one arguments in favor of rapid transit come home to people with renewed force. Let us hope that every one of these will be the "efficient cause" of a subscription.

ACCUSTOMED TO POVERTY.

Since the Autumn of 1873 a very marked degree of public interest has been taken in the condition of the poor. One of the inquiries that often suggest themselves to people in good circumstances in regard to this subject, is the question how far, and in what respects, the poor get used to their circumstances? "Which of their seeming hardships," it is asked, "are to them really hardships, and which are not?" This inquiry is by no means always the result of idle curiosity. It may be, and often is, prompted by earnest practical benevolence.

That the force of habit frequently does much to mitigate the evils of poverty, cannot at all be doubted. At the same time, the effect thus produced is often overrated. This overestimation is sometimes carried to a great extreme. The old story about the fish-woman, who said the eels were used to being skinned, would be a not very exaggerated illustration of the opinions occasionally expressed on the subject. But it is not our object here to speak of ideas resulting from callousness or willful indifference to suffering, so much as of those produced by deficient opportunities of observation in regard to the condition of the poor. A good many persons have a notion that the Laplanders never suffer from cold, or the Hindoos from heat. If they had ever been in Lapland or Hindostan, they would know better. To large numbers of people in a great city, the wants and mode of life of a working man's family are as unfamiliar as those of the inhabitants of Arctic or tropical regions.

There are certain limits beyond which no rational man ever regards habit as producing insensibility to suffering. Nobody imagines, for example, that an individual could become so used to inflammatory rheumatism as not to mind it. So, in regard to poverty, there are certain extremes of suffering to which no one supposes human nature can grow so accustomed as not to feel them. Everybody would consider it absurd to say that a feeble and consumptive woman could get used to going without food frequently twenty-four hours at a time, and to sitting, when the mercury out of doors is only about ten or fifteen degrees above zero, in a room without any fire, and in clothing none too warm for an average day in July. But the suffering which, for instance, the wife of a poor laboring man without employment feels from being obliged to clothe her children in a manner that excites ridicule among their schoolmates, is a trouble to which many persons would think she could become easily accustomed. They would understand readily enough the distress that might be occasioned by a similar necessity in the case of themselves or their friends. The working people, they imagine, do not or ought not to mind such things.

One of the hardships to which many of the poor never become accustomed is the necessity of receiving charity from strangers. That there are, on the other hand, many who *do* get used to it, and altogether too much so, is lamentably true. But one of the saddest pictures that could be drawn by pen or pencil would be a vivid and accurate representation of the struggles undergone, and privations endured by many a poor family at this present time, in order to avoid asking for charity. And of those that do receive assistance, there are many whose reluctance to apply has been overcome, not by their own needs, but by the sight of the sufferings of their little children. The visitors of our benevolent societies are continually finding cases of extreme privation, the existence of which they had not suspected. There are a great many that they do not find, on account of the care with which the sufferers avoid making known their wants.

We should be very glad to see somewhere a full and thorough treatise on the general subject of which we have been speaking. It is a subject which cannot possibly be adequately treated in a newspaper article of ordinary length. The inquiry to which our remarks have principally had reference is one that cannot be answered in general terms. Indeed, in respect to many topics connected with it, there is extreme difficulty in answering it at all. At the same time it is an inquiry of great importance, and one upon a correct reply to at least some points of which much of the efficiency of practical charity depends. Even as a mere matter of general information, and an item of knowledge of human nature, it is a question of very great interest, and is far better worth thought and consideration than a good many subjects to which incomparably more time and attention have been given.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Those who removed to Brooklyn from this City after the financial panic, in order to economize in the expense of rent, are having many opportunities just now for drawing comparisons between street cars and ferry-boats, which are hardly likely to be favorable to the latter. However wearisome it may be to hang on by greasy straps, and be drawn through snow at a snail's pace, there is always the comforting assurance that the process is not attended with any immediate danger to life, and that it only requires the display of an extra amount of patience to worry it out. And then there is the alternative of walking for those whose nerves are too highly strung to stand the hundred and one little aggravations incident to the ordinary afternoon up-town ride. The man who lives in Brooklyn is in a worse plight. Like the pilgrim who can see the gate open at the end of his journey, but has not strength to reach it, he can see the lights shining invitingly at the opposite side of the East River, while he sits in the ferry-house, knocking his heels together in the vain attempt to keep his blood in circulation. When the ferry-boat does at last force its way into the slip, and he is permitted to go on board, he has to endure crushing and crowding which cannot fail to rouse the most sluggish of tempers. Packed as tightly as a sardine in a tin case, he submits to his fate as good-naturedly as possible, being now sustained by the hope that his troubles will soon be over for the night. While in this Christian-like state of resignation, the boat reaches the middle of the stream, and is caught between cakes of ice, which, being too formidable to force apart, are quickly frozen into a solid mass, and keep the boat a close prisoner in spite of the force of steam used against them.

Thus situated, the passenger is afforded an interval of two hours for reflection. During the first fifteen minutes he thinks of his wife and family at home, and pictures to his mind the distress which his non-arrival at the regular time has occasioned. This affects him to such a degree that he thinks seriously of getting upon the ice, and trusting to a kind Providence to direct his footsteps in safety to the Brooklyn shore. He is prevented from committing this rash act by the difficulty of forcing a passage to the bow of the boat, and ultimately concludes to resign himself quietly to his fate. Furthermore, there are the fogs, which upset the calculations of the ferry directors as well as the persons who do not consider them in arranging appointments at their offices in New-York. To be detained in a brisk shower of rain in front of the ferry-house for half an hour expecting every moment to hear that the cause of your misfortune, whatever it might be, had been removed, would be a very mild form of punishment compared to that which the poor Brooklyn man has had inflicted upon him from time to time during the present Winter. And it would be wrong to suppose that his daily suffering comes to an end the moment his feet touch the landing stage in his own city. He then has to pass through a new, if less provoking and anxious, series of troubles. His street cars are not a whit better than ours, nor are the horses that draw them fleeter or more spirited. In fact, to cut it short, he has just as hard a time of it after crossing the ferry as the New-Yorker has in his progress upward from the City Hall. People who are accustomed to regret, for various reasons, their not being able to try a residence in Brooklyn as a means of solving the rapid-transit problem, could be easily made to bless their lucky stars if they could take lodgings over there for say a week, and have a practical experience of ferry traffic each morning and evening of their stay.

After the East River Bridge has been built, there may be an agreeable change, but some years are likely to elapse before any very material alteration can be made in the present dispiriting condition of things. In the meantime, those of the residents of this City who have been meditating a removal to Brooklyn or New-Jersey cannot possibly do better than remain where they are. If their rents and household expenses are too high, they can reduce them just as easily here as elsewhere. The amount saved annually by procuring smaller houses in the suburbs of Brooklyn or in the undrained villages of New-Jersey, if the whole truth could be known, would be found too small to meet the increase in the doctors' bills, not to speak of the trials and dangers encountered in the daily efforts to get to and from the business centre of New-York. Now, it may be asked, what is the reason that those who suffer in the manner stated do not more frequently describe the nature of their woes through the medium of the newspapers? The answer is, because most of them are property-owners in the places they have selected for residences, and they would be, so to speak, cutting their own noses off were they to make an outcry that could only have the effect of preventing other persons from either relieving them from further suffering, or from becoming fellow-sufferers with them.

THE PAWNBROKER.

Few of our readers are probably aware of the immense extent to which the poor in this City make use of loans from the pawnbrokers' shops. There are in New-York and Brooklyn some four hundred of these, and in Jersey City and Hoboken, sixty. They advance to the poor during each year some four million dollars. These loans are usually for thirty days, and the rate of interest is from eight to twenty per cent. per month. The article pledged for the loan is usually three times the value of the sum lent, and is very often never redeemed, owing to the distress or poverty of the person borrowing. If the interest is from eight to ten per cent. per month, it will be seen that the pawnbrokers make some hundred per cent. on their loans, or about four millions annually from the poor; and it is not improbable that they get as much more from the sale of the articles pawned.

All who are familiar with this City know of the painful histories enacted each day in the pawnbrokers' shops. Hither come the delicate women, who have seen better days, and who deposit the ring, or brooch, or last memento of affection in happier times; hither the aged, bringing garments too elegant for the age of poverty which has fallen on them; now the daughter, leaving the family Bible to obtain a little money for bread; sometimes the wife, pawning the better clothes of her children to keep the wolf from the door; and so on through all the grades of the poor, down to the petty thieves who deposit their stolen goods for the few pennies advanced on them. These shops are public necessities. The poor must at times borrow money. It is frequently their only safeguard against absolute hunger. It is for the public interest that means should be afforded for lending money freely to the lowest classes. But it is also for the public interest that the profit of these transactions should be made as low as possible; and especially that an ignorant class should be protected in their loans.

The European cities have seen the public benefit from controlling money-lending to the ignorant, and have frequently organized public and official pawnbrokers' establishments. As early as the seventeenth century *Monts de Piété* were founded in France for this purpose, and proved both a great charity and a source of revenue to the Government. Now there are in France sixty of such public pawnbroking shops; in Belgium, seventy; in Holland, eighty; Russia, sixty-five; Italy, one hundred, and in Germany seventy, all under the control of the various Governments. In 1857 the *Monts de Piété* of Paris advanced $7,100,000 at a rate of one per cent. per month, including commissions and a charge for storage. These charges, together with the profits from the sale of unredeemed property, amounted during that year to $1,112,000. The expenses and interest amounted to $500,000, leaving a profit to the society of about $600,000, or say eight and a half per cent. on the loans. These shops are patronized by all classes, and of the 1,200,000 articles deposited 700,000 are articles of luxury. They have certainly also been a great help to the poor of Paris.

Three years since a society was chartered by our Legislature to fill this want in New-York, under the name of the "New-York Deposit and Loan Company." This company are only permitted to lend money at the legal rate of interest, with an additional charge not to exceed one per cent. a month for "commission, storage, and care." No loan is to be for less than one month nor more than twelve months, and any article pledged may be redeemed at any time by the payment of a month's charges. The company are permitted to sell the articles thus pledged a month after the expiration of the time of the loan. Many safeguards are included in the act of incorporation, for the benefit of the poor borrowing money, so that even if unable to redeem the articles pledged, they will be able to receive some benefit from the sale. Twenty-five per cent. of the whole surplus fund is to be set apart each year for charity. The capital stock of the company is to be five hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to one million dollars, and when one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed and paid in, they are authorized to commence business. We believe that such an American *Mont de Piété*, under the management of wise and honest trustees, would be an incalculable blessing to this City. We trust that an efficient society may be organized under this act.

THE NAVY-YARDS.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE—RECOMMENDATION TO REDUCE THE NUMBER ON THE ATLANTIC COAST—ADVANTAGES DERIVED FROM THE BROOKLYN YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of navy-yards and of naval hospitals on the Atlantic coast report that the navy-yards on the Atlantic coast are at Washington, Norfolk, League Island, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New-London, Charlestown, and Kittery. There are navy-yards also at Pensacola and Mare Island. The committee believe that three of these yards, viz.: at Washington, Philadelphia, and New-London, may be dispensed with without injury to the service, and greatly in the interest of economy. In the opinion of the committee a few navy-yards, well located, ample in area, and supplied with the best facilities for executing work rapidly and well, would be much more useful to the country in case of war than many yards, scattered along the coast, difficult of defense, and poorly provided. Speaking of the New-York Navy-yard, the report says that the site at Brooklyn is excellently adapted to the wants of the navy. The yard itself is capable of indefinite development at moderate cost. It is wholly within the defenses of the great city, a consideration of high importance, and it is surrounded by private dry docks, ship-yards, and machine shops, with their great numbers of skilled artisans, and vast stores of material which the nation needs in case of war. For these reasons the success of the speculative projects of individuals for the breaking up of this yard would be seriously detrimental to the interests of the Government. The committee believe the Government has a right to consult its own interests and the public welfare and defense in deciding upon the propriety of retaining and improving its own property, even if some private or speculative advantages may be subserved by its yielding up its possessions. Besides considerations of the greater efficiency of the Navy-yard as at present located, adding to its capacities the whole constructive ability of its surroundings, by which three-fourths of our fleet would be equipped for hostile operations, it is estimated that $25,000,000 would not replace it on another site, where this added efficiency would not exist. The committee do not believe it well to embark on such expenditures or to forego the advantages of the present site. The committee likewise think that an annual expenditure of $30,000 per year for the preservation of the valuable cob dock would be very judicious. The buildings in the yard also need $95,000 worth of repairs. Money expended for systematic improvements would, in the committee's judgment, be well invested. The report shows the advantages to be derived by concentrating the League Island, Philadelphia, and Washington Navy-yards at League Island, and indicates the nature of the improvements in their vicinity, and the value of the site.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL DIFFICULTY.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM, OF MARYLAND, REFUSES TO COUNTENANCE DR. DUDLEY'S CONSECRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Much comment has been excited in church circles here by the refusal of Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland Diocese, to participate in the consecration of Rev. Dr. Dudley as Assistant Bishop of Kentucky yesterday. Bishop Whittingham not only declined to take part in the ceremonies, but he also peremptorily refused to countenance them in any way whatever, and when Dr. Dudley's credentials were presented to him refused to append his signature. He bases his action, it is understood, on the language of St. Paul, in the third chapter of the first epistle to Timothy, wherein the apostle says that Bishops shall be husbands of one wife. Dr. Dudley having been twice married, the Bishop holds that he is ineligible to the Episcopate, basing his views upon some practice of the ancient church according to which the same construction is placed upon St. Paul's language. The eight other Bishops who assisted in the consecration, including the venerable Bishop Smith of Kentucky, are disposed to smile at Whittingham's opinions were it not that the question is a serious one to the Church, and his high repute for ecclesiastical learning confers a certain degree of authority upon his views. His action will not affect the legality of Dr. Dudley's consecration, but is likely to give rise to a controversy over the subject.

TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28.—The following dispatch was sent this evening by Col. Burch, late Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to Gen. John B. Gordon, at Washington, in answer to a telegram asking how many rebels voted for Andy Johnson:

SENATOR: Nine Senators, Confederate, and three Union men. Twenty-one Representatives, Confederate, and nineteen Union men. Nearly all the Confederates served during the entire war, and some lost limbs.

ELECTIONS OF STATE OFFICERS.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 28.—In the Legislature to-day, Col. James L. Gaines, of Knoxville, was elected Controller of the Treasury on the thirty-fourth ballot. Dr. William Morrow was re-elected State Treasurer.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

A SQUABBLE ABOUT THE PAY OF A CLERK—THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28.—The session of the Lower House of the Legislature yesterday was stormy and tumultuous. The report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses on the resolution to discharge Speaker Haines' clerk, who received six dollars per day, and hired one at four, recommended that the resolution be not adopted. The minority report, recommending its adoption, was laid on the table. Pending the discussion, Speaker Haines obtained the floor, and delivered a speech, in which he spoke in bitter terms against certain Republican members. He was applauded by Democrats and opposed by Republicans. He then moved the previous question, which was ordered amid great confusion and excitement, and protests from the Republican side of the House.

Mr. Cullom asked that justice be done to the minority, and that the resolutions on the Louisiana question, which were moved and carried under the previous question, should be submitted separately.

The Speaker granted this request. The first resolution denounces interference in State affairs; the second denounces the growth of the military power as fraught with danger, and declares that it is especially dangerous for military officers to dictate to Congress, or to the President, measures to be adopted which would place any of the United States under the control of the military, and condemns such military officer; the third condemns unlawful organizations in any State; the fourth condemns the President for upholding the Kellogg Government against the expressed will of the people of Louisiana, and especially condemns him for sending Federal troops to interfere with and break up a Legislature. The first resolution was passed by a vote of 132 to 7; the second by 77 to 62; the third by 137 to 1, and the fourth by 75 to 67.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST—CANDIDATES' CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 28.—The Senatorial question remains unchanged. The excitement continues unabated, and there is the same army of candidates before the Legislature to-day as when the fight began. Combinations are formed and re formed every hour, and there is no guessing when the end will come. There is an independence of expression and action here never before seen in a Democratic Legislature. Most of the candidates and their friends are willing to succeed in or out of the party, and are not inclined to stick at the ways and means by which they accomplish their object. The Legislature met in joint session to-day, took one ballot, which resulted as follows, and then adjourned: Camden, 27; Walker, 21; Brannon, 14; Price, 10; Caperton, 3; scattering, 13. This evening at 7, the Democrats held a caucus, took three ballots, completing the twenty-fifth, and then adjourned, Walker standing 24; Camden, 20; Price, 12; Brannon, 10; Caperton, 3. Friends of all the minor candidates declare that they will fight it to the end of this session, and the friends of the two leading candidates are of course equally stubborn. I believe, however, that the question will be settled in a few days, with the choice of one of the leading candidates.

WISCONSIN.

THE BALLOTING FOR SENATOR YESTERDAY—NO CHOICE YET.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 28.—The first ballot in the Joint Convention to-day resulted as follows: Carpenter 59, Bragg 52, Cole 18, Dixon, Rublee, and Bunn 1 each. The second ballot was the same as the first, except that Cole had 17 and Dixon 2.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE CASE OF CARPENTER, THE ALLEGED OFFICE-BROKER CLERK—ACTION OF THE HOUSE—CARPENTER NOT REMOVED—OTHER MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 28, 1875.

The lower house of the New-Jersey Legislature was the only one of the two in session to-day. The only matter of interest that came to its notice was the case of Clerk Carpenter, charged with office brokerage. The action of the House was a surprise to everybody conversant with the matter. The committee having recommended Carpenter's removal, the Democratic caucus of last evening was understood to have decided to stand by the recommendation. To-day the rumor as to the action of the caucus took even a more definite shape, and it was asserted that the vote in caucus had been 23 to 5 for the removal. The crowd which assembled in the House this morning gathered in the expectation of seeing the removal effected, but to their surprise nothing of the kind was done. Carpenter, immediately after the roll-call, arose and read a statement in his own defense, in which he claimed that the evidence showed that he had entered into no combination with Bamford and Sayre to secure his nomination by the first caucus, or to prevent the caucus from as usual nominating the Journal Clerk or his assistant; that the giving of the note for $500 to Sayre, so far from being the outgrowth of corruption on his part, was in fact a personal sacrifice, and that he refused finally to appoint Bamford, who had drawn the long slip, because the note transaction had become a matter of town gossip. He asked that the testimony be read before the House, and claimed that it will support his statement. On motion of Mr. Rabe the Clerk's statement was laid on the table, and Mr. Carscallen, (Republican,) of Hudson, moved that the testimony be made public, and the motion was adopted without a dissenting voice. Carpenter had, it is understood, placed his resignation in the Speaker's hand for presentation in case the House refused to go any further in the matter, but in view of the action of the House it was withdrawn.

As stated in my dispatch of last evening, the scandal is thought to ramify through the entire organization of the House. It is a matter of general notoriety here that Speaker Vanderbilt's friends were bitterly opposed, for some reason, to the publication of the testimony, and it was expected that, if the publication of the testimony in the case were proposed they would resist it. It could not have done them any good, however, since there were Democrats enough determined to have the testimony published to secure, with the aid of the Republican members, its publication. This fact probably accounts for the fact that the opponents of the proposition allowed it to be adopted without objection on their part.

The affair has created a deal of excitement among the politicians, and is about the only topic of conversation among them.

The bill authorizing the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company to mortgage the road for $5,000,000 passed the House this morning, and will go to the Governor for signature.

Mr. Carey, of the Sixth District of Jersey City, to-day offered a bill cutting off the civil jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace of Jersey City and Hoboken, and vesting it in four Justices who shall be appointed by the Circuit Court Judge. The bill requires that the Civil Justices shall be counselors at law, and fixes the salary of each at $3,000 per year.

The Assembly adjourned to Monday evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

"Mignon" will this evening have its first recital in English at the Academy. Miss Kellogg is to sing *Mignon*, Mrs. Van Zandt *Filina*, Miss Beaumont *Frederic*, Mr. Castle *Wilhelm*, and Mr. Peakes *Lothario*.... Mrs. Rousby's illness continues, and Dr. Fordyce Barker counseling perfect repose as the surest means of cure, the lady will not perform this week. The Lyceum will be reopened Monday, by which time, it is hoped, Mrs. Rousby will be able to act in "As You Like it".... Mr. Warde is to have a benefit at Booth's Theatre this evening, when "Little Em'ly" and "The Serious Family" will be represented.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF WAGES BY EASTERN IRON MEN.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the iron manufacturers of New-England the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the reduction of wages at the West having been greater than at the East, it is the sense of this meeting that a further reduction in wages is necessary to enable Eastern manufacturers to compete successfully with those at the West.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE ON GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28.—In the House to-day resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to grant no more subsidies to railway and steam-ship lines. A resolution favoring a single Presidential term of six years, and declaiming against a third term, was tabled.

RELIEF FOR "A FAMILY IN DISTRESS."

We have received from A. F. G., $15 50; C. B. D., $5; A. T., $2; M., $2; J. T. Lynch, $2; and Fanny T., $1, for Mrs. Strack and her eight children, residing at *No. 442 West Seventeenth street*; (not No. 442 West Seventh, as printed in yesterday's TIMES.) The money has been sent to "Young Matron," the lady who wrote the appeal that appeared in Thursday's TIMES.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH — THE SENATE AND GALLERIES CROWDED—A SPEECH OF FOUR HOURS HOLDING THE UNDIVIDED ATTENTION OF THE AUDITORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—If the interest in the debate upon Louisiana affairs has seemed to diminish during the last few days, it was possibly because the speeches were dull. The announcement that Mr. Conkling would speak to-day attracted to the Senate galleries the largest crowd which has yet been seen at the Capitol this Winter. Those who came with the expectation of hearing a great speech were not disappointed. Besides the throng that filled every seat in the galleries, the floor of the Chamber was occupied by a large number of members of the House and persons having the privileges of admission, and a great many chairs were brought in for their accommodation. Mr. Conkling was listened to with marked and unusual attention. Nearly all the Senators remained in their seats, following the speech closely, instead of reading newspapers and writing letters, with which amusements dry speeches are whiled away. To say that a Senator held the attention of his fellow Senators through a speech more than four hours long is to pay him a very high compliment. Mr. Conkling devoted himself mainly to answering Mr. Thurman, yet he did not devote himself entirely to Thurman, but took up and replied to the main points in the arguments made by Messrs. Bayard of Delaware, Hamilton of Maryland, and Schurz, who made the ablest arguments on the Democratic side. Under the guise of a simple resolution, the Democratic Senators had opened the Presidential campaign in the Senate Chamber, and denounced the Chief Magistrate upon a mere assumption, which the full answer of the President shows to have been groundless. Mr. Thurman's speech of yesterday he pronounced a carping criticism of the constituted authorities of the country. On the subject of the presence of the troops in Louisiana, he said that they were sent there in response to the demand of the Governor to quell an insurrection commenced on Sept. 14; that insurrection had not been suppressed, the insurgents not having laid down their arms in obedience to the proclamation of the President. For the Chief Magistrate to have withdrawn the troops, with the rumble of a half-stifled rebellion in his ears, would have made him the accomplice of traitors. He contended the employment of troops was proper, and cited an instance when Washington ordered out 15,000 troops to quell a disturbance in the Western counties of Pennsylvania, and assumed the command himself. He defended Gen. Sheridan against the unjust attacks made upon him. He had done nothing to this day but assume command and hold it. He was a mere spectator at New-Orleans, and not for hours after the trouble of Jan. 4 did he issue the order that gave him more control than any wayfarer. Coming to the acts of Jan. 4 Mr. Conkling said Kellogg was the acting Governor of Louisiana. The powers were his, and the attributes that pertain to the office of Governor he legally held. The law plainly declares who constitute the Legislature, and fixed the manner for its organization. The Clerk holds over for the purpose of organizing the House, and this was done to meet just such a case as was presented on Jan. 4. The Clerk holds over until his successor is regularly chosen. That is the rule in thirty-six States. The law provides a way for organizing, and it could be done no other way. Mr. Conkling proceeded to discuss what constitutes violence. It was not necessary that blows be struck. If pistols and bowie knives are brandished it is violence, and it is the right and duty of the constituted authorities to interfere. The hall of a legislature has no immunities from law. If violence and disorder there occurs, must the sworn guardians of the law stand and look on like judges on a horse-race or umpires at a prize-fight? Mr. Conkling cited from authorities a number of cases sustaining his position touching the definition of violence and the manner in which it may be proceeded against, and without concluding gave way to a motion to adjourn.

RECOGNITION OF KELLOGG.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning decided that the Kellogg Administration should be recognized as the legal Government of Louisiana. The vote stood: Yeas—Messrs. Morton, Logan, Anthony, and Mitchell. Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Hamilton, and Saulsbury. Absent—Messrs. Carpenter and Wadleigh. Mr. Alcorn stated in committee that if this resolution was adopted he should vote in the Senate to admit Mr. Pinchback.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE CONSULTING WITH DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ON A SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRATION.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—To-night Messrs. Hoar and Fry, of the Congressional Committee, sent for a number of Democratic politicians, among them Alfred Leonard, of Shreveport, and were in consultation with them until after midnight. Mr. Hoar stated that he had asked the gentlemen to call on him for the purpose of ascertaining if in their opinion the Louisiana difficulty could be settled by arbitration, and if the Conservatives would abide by the decision of the present committee should they consent to constitute themselves judges of the case. Mr. Leonard, for his associates, replied that his party would gladly abide by the decision of the committee if a settlement could be made upon anything like a just basis.

The committee will to-morrow consult with Mr. Kellogg and other Republicans upon the subject. It is generally the impression to-night that a compromise will be entered into.

Gen. Sheridan spent the day with Col. Effingham Lawrence and ex-Gov. Warmoth at their plantation on the Mississippi, sixty miles below here.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

MAJOR MERRILL RECALLED—THE INTIMIDATION IN CADDO PARISH—DISCHARGE OF FIVE HUNDRED NEGROES FOR VOTING THE REPUBLICAN TICKET — TESTIMONY OF OTHER OFFICERS—THE ST. MARTINSVILLE ARRESTS—INTIMIDATION IN VARIOUS FORMS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Major Merrill was recalled before the Congressional Investigating Committee yesterday and examined by Mr. Marshall. The witness said: I did not obtain all my information from one side; my reports are based on information from various sources; I have no political bias or prejudice in this matter; I have had conversations with Kellogg, Packard, Pierson, Twitchell, Ray, and Field, but they did not influence me a particle; I do not know that Pierson and Twitchell had anything to do with the Legislature; my conclusions are made from observations and reports made by subalterns; the chief crime that the colored people are guilty of is petty larceny; my experience is that they are very generally truthful; I have had considerable intimate knowledge of the race; in De Soto Parish the negroes are deliberately robbed before a Justice of the Peace; as a class, the Democrats are the most intelligent in the country; white men commit crimes, and are not punished for their offenses as strictly as negroes are; the white people generally assert that there has been maladministration and corrupt men in the State offices; taxation has been unreasonably high, and the white people regard the State-Government as oppressive.

Cross-examination resumed: Never heard of a Republican meeting in Caddo Parish; am very sure that in the last election the colored men did not vote there or register freely; they did not dare to; when I was up the river election day many colored people called on me to know what they should do about being discharged for having voted the Republican ticket; in Caddo Parish there are at least 500 colored men out of employment for that reason; I had proofs that a hundred negroes were discharged because they refused to vote as the whites demanded; the consequence is, and will be, that these unfortunates will take to the woods, and must steal or starve. I made affidavits against some residents before a United States Commissioner, hoping thereby to arouse a feeling among the best citizens to induce the worst to obey the civil law; the civil law was not resisted in that instance.

To Judge Hoar—I have never seen handbills calling upon employers to discharge employes who did not vote the Democratic ticket, but have seen notices to that effect.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

To-day is the sixth of the investigation before the Congressional Committee. All the members of the committee are present.

THE ARRESTS AT ST. MARTINSVILLE.

Lieut. De Rudio, testified: I belong to the cavalry, and have been stationed at St. Martinsville; went there last October; on the 21 of October last went with a United States Marshal to help serve writs at Breaux Bridge; while so doing some men saluted us with three cheers for the White League; when at Breaux Bridge the colored people informed us that white men had robbed them of their fire-arms, and asked us to make arrests; we were told that if we made an arrest the prisoner would be rescued; we took one prisoner, and on the way some mounted men talked to him, but I could not hear what they said; we arrested another man the following day, and took both to St. Martinsville; on election day we were a short distance from St. Martinsville, and when crossing a field saw a squad of men that a man told us were White Leaguers; we met some colored men who told us that they had not voted, and dared not unless they voted the Democratic ticket, which they would not do; several days afterward I was at New-Iberia, where I saw a cortége of about 300 mounted men, who must have learned where the prisoners were; they gave three cheers for the White League, and had a band of music; these men appeared to sign for the prisoners; United States Commissioner Riddle took bond; we did not go all the way back to St. Martinsville that night, but remained at a gentleman's house, and started for St. Martinsville the next day.

Mr. Marshall cross-examined Lieut. De Rudio: Witness admitted that his opinions were formed mostly from information obtained from negroes; had very little intercourse with the Conservatives of the country; admitted that most of the statements made by him were upon hearsay; the Republican Clerk of the Court is under indictment for murder; does not think the United States Marshal could have made arrests upon warrants without the assistance of the United States troops; doubtless the sending of Metropolitan Police into that country by Gov. Kellogg is partly the reason for so much bitterness of feeling against the Republicans; has heard a great many complaints against the oppressive taxes; has been informed that people have had to abandon their lands because they were unable to pay the taxes; considers the whites in that country as unreliable as the negroes.

DISMISSALS OF COLORED MEN AT THE INSTANCE OF WHITE LEAGUES.

Witness stated in reply to a question by Mr. Frye, that 160 negro families were driven away by planters who refused to employ them; further, this was in consequence of the resolutions; passed on Saturday last eight or nine negroes reported that bands of white men were riding through the country, compelling the planters to discharge negroes; witness further testified that had it not been for the troops there would have been no registration of negroes, and even as it was there was not a free and fair election. Referring to the White League, he said he never saw them drilling, but heard that they did drill. The leaguers had in a number of instances taken arms from the negroes. He had heard of a great many negroes being taken out and hung for stealing, but never witnessed anything of the kind. If an election were held there to-day the negroes would not be permitted to vote, but the white Republicans might be permitted to cast their ballots. The complaints by the Democrats were not against dishonest officials alone, but against them as being Republicans.

Mr. Frye having concluded his interrogations, Mr. Marshall cross-examined the witness at some length regarding registration, the political complexion of juries, the number of troops, &c., in the parish, but witness' answers did not change the tenor of the statement made by him to any remarkable degree. The counsel for the Conservatives then propounded a few questions with a like result, excepting in the case of the discharge of colored men, which the witness modified by asserting that he did not know whether or not contracts between employer and laborer had expired.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. GAGE.

The next witness called was Capt. J. H. Gage, who had been stationed in St. Martin's Parish since October. His statement in reply to a question by Mr. Frye, was that he had heard of the organization of the White League; heard from members of both political parties that it was a political organization whose object was to place in power their candidates. The colored men and Republicans believed the League would attempt to place in power their candidates at all hazards; the result was an intimidation of the colored men; one of his officers reported intimidation at Breaux Bridge; troops were necessary to protect the interests of the colored men there; it is understood that to vote the Republican ticket is to be followed by discharge; know Kellogg's officials there; they are natives of the State, and are called scalawags; can't form an idea as to their character; the Conservative complaint is against both the Kellogg Government and the Republican Party; the disposition of the white Conservatives there is not to give the Republicans free and equal rights; there is opposition to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; heard the conversation between Col. De Blanc and the United States Marshal. De Blanc said: "If white people are to be arrested for the discharge of negroes who voted the Republican ticket, make out your warrant for me now;" that he would discharge his own servant if he so voted; that on the morning of the election a Supervisor came to him and asked for a posse, saying that there would be a riot unless a posse was furnished; that he informed many men of both parties that he would not permit any trouble, and if a peaceable election could not be held he would not permit any to be held; that, subsequently, the men who had left the polls for their guns returned without them, and the election was peaceable.

Mr. Marshall then cross-examined the Captain at some length, eliciting the information that colored men were intimidated by white men riding about the country. He continued his questions as to the Kellogg Government and its effect on the people in his vicinity, especially the Conservative whites, witness stating that it was to a certain extent a reason of the feeling on the part of the Conservatives; was not thoroughly conversant with the jury system.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF MR. GRATZ NATHAN.

Gratz Nathan, a well-known lawyer, attempted to commit suicide last night while in his office, No. 251 Broadway, by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. Mr. Nathan, it will be remembered, is a nephew of ex-Judge Cardozo, and gained an unenviable notoriety in connection with the Judge when the latter was impeached. He had the misfortune to lose his wife some weeks ago, since which time he has been much depressed in spirits, and it is supposed that his domestic affliction unsettled his reason, and prompted him to destroy his life. When his condition was discovered he was attended by a surgeon from the Park Hospital, and subsequently taken to his home, No. 218 West Forty-fifth street. Mr. Nathan, who is but thirty years of age, is considered a talented lawyer, and at one time held the position of Assistant Corporation Attorney.

SUPPOSED CLUE TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF CHARLIE ROSS.

It is supposed that the Police authorities of this City have obtained another clue to the whereabouts of the missing boy, Charlie Ross. Last night a conference was held at Police Head-quarters between Superintendent Walling, Mr. McLean, a Philadelphia journalist, and a man named Westervelt, who claims to be a brother-in-law of the deceased Mosher, touching the whereabouts of the lad, but the result of the conference was not made public. It is confidently asserted by those who claim to know a great deal about the private history of the case that both Gil Mosher, the dead burglar's brother, and Westervelt, his brother-in-law, know where Charlie Ross can be found, but have thus far been proof against every inducement that has been offered them to reveal the secret. They assume, however, to know nothing about the present whereabouts of the child, or whether he is alive or dead, but it is believed that they are only playing fast and loose with the Police, and when the latter have dropped the case will at once open negotiations with the parents for the return of the child.

A SERIES OF BURGLARIES.

On Wednesday night the residence of Mr. Jacob Adler, No. 337 West Thirtieth street, was visited by burglars, who forced the front parlor window, and carried off a black marble clock and two vases, valued at $500, and wearing apparel worth eighty dollars. The store of A. Dispecker, importer of fancy goods, on the second floor of No. 395 Broadway, was visited by burglars on Monday night. The thieves broke off the padlock which fastened the door leading from the hallway, and carried off $300 worth of pocket-books, shirt-studs, black jet sets, and kid gloves. A silver and gold goblet, a gold cross, and several other articles, such as used in church service, are now in the possession of Capt. Siebert of the Seventeenth Precinct, awaiting a claimant. They are supposed to have been stolen from some Catholic church.

LADIES' RECEPTION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A LARGE COMPANY PRESENT—SOME OF THE NAMES—THE SUPPER AND DANCING—HANDSOME TOILETS.

The stormy weather had its effect upon the ladies' reception of the New-England Association at Delmonico's last evening, inasmuch as it kept away a great many who were expected, and who would otherwise have participated. From this, however, it is not to be inferred that the reception was a failure; on the contrary, there was a numerous and brilliant assemblage present—not enough to render dancing or locomotion unpleasant, but quite enough to render the affair a success. A canopy was erected from the curbstone to the Fourteenth street entrance, and underneath it was laid a carpet. The series of elegantly furnished parlors, and the ball and supper room were brilliantly lighted, and were without extra decoration. The badges of the committee-men were tiny red, white, or blue pennants, with the word "Mayflower" stamped on them in gilt letters. They were fastened on the left lapel of the coat by a gilt clasp pin, and looked exceedingly neat and appropriate. The orders of dance were also symbolic, being in the form of a "Miles Standish" hat with the monogram of the society in gold on one side, and protruding from the band a sprig of mayflower in colors.

The guests, for the most part, arrived late. Although the invitations announced the hour of opening to be 8 o'clock, very few came before 9 or 9:30. From that hour until 10 o'clock the formal reception took place.

Among those present were: Mr. John E. Plummer and wife, Mr. Charles M. Tiffany and wife, Mr. Richard Butler and daughter, Major J. M. Bundy, Mr. Emerson Foote and wife, Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin and wife, Hon. Joseph H. Choate and wife, Mr. William H. Webb and wife, Hon. Salem H. Wales and daughter, Hon. Josiah M. Fiske and wife, Mr. B. W. Griswold and wife, Judge F. J. Fithian, Judge Blatchford and wife, Hon. William E. Dodge and William E. Dodge, Jr., and their wives, Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Beyrout, Rev. Dr. Bellows and wife, H. L. Morgan and wife, Judge Peabody, District Attorney Phelps and wife, Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, of St. Louis, and wife, Mr A. B. Darling and wife, Mr. Charles Abernethy and wife, Mr. William Sloane and wife, Mr. John Sloane and wife, Commissioner Osborn and wife, Col. Borden, Judge Benedict and wife, Mr. William M. Fleiss, Mr. John C. Southwick, Mr. James, of Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Mr. R. G. Hazard, Jr.; Miss Phelps, of Boston; Miss Seabury, Mr. C. F. Hardy and wife, Mr. Charles A. Peabody and wife, Dr. Edward W. Lambert and wife, Mr. William L. Pomeroy and wife, Mr. Frederick M. Goddard and wife, Mr. Horace Russell and wife, Mr. William H. Fogg and wife, Mr. Charles P. Kirkland, Mr. Luther B. Wyman and wife, Mr. P. C. Calhoun and wife, Mr. William H. Lee and wife, Mr. George F. Betts and wife, Hon. Elisha Root, Mr. A. S. Barnes and wife, Mr. A. A. Low and wife, Mr. George Cabot Ward, Mr. Charles S. Smith and wife, Hon. Frank E. Howe, Mr. George W. Cotterill, Mr. Henry G. Stebbins and wife, Dr. A. E. Sumner and wife, Mr. Benjamin G. Arnold and wife, Mr. William Dowd and wife, Mr. Henry D. Sawyer and wife, Hon. E. Delafield Smith and wife, Mr. Arthur B. Graves and wife, Mr. George A. Fellows and wife, Mr. William B. Kendall and wife, Mr. A. G. Paine, Mr. A. W. Greenleaf and wife, Mr. Charles G. Landon and wife, Mr. George B. H. Hill and wife, Mr. Norman Peck and wife, Mr. Edward E. Chase and wife, Mr. William L. Vandervoort and wife, Mr. Joseph E. Gay, Mr. Henry J. Goodwin and wife, Mr. John H. Draper and wife, Mr. Warner Sherwood and wife, Mr. Joseph H. Brown and wife, Mr. Lowell Lincoln and wife, Mr. George P. Slade, Mr. O. P. C. Billings, Mr. Allen W. Evarts, and numerous others. Mr. William M. Evarts, though on the committee, was conspicuous by his absence.

At 10 o'clock all present adjourned to the ball-room for dancing, which continued until eleven. Supper was next in order. The supper was set in the long room, parallel with Fifth avenue. The long table was a *chef d'œuvre* of artistic arrangement. Three immense stands of flowers, principally white, with a deep setting of green leaves and vines, in silver epergnes, alternated with tropical plants in pots, large lighted candelabra, and the various appetizing dishes detailed in the following *menu*:

Chauds.—Huitres à la paulette, huitres farcées et frites, croquette de volaille, consommé.

Froids.—Saumon à la russe, filet de bœuf bellevue, galant ne historic, pâtier de gibier truffé, aspic de foie gras, langue de bœuf en arcade, salade de homards, mayonnaise de volailles, sandwiches assortis, gibier froid.

Sucres.—Gelée aux ananas, crême aux amandes, Charlotte Parisienne, Muscovite aux abricots, Gateaux Siciliens, Corbeille Chantilly.

Pièces Montées.—Bonbons, mottoes, petits-fours.

Glaces.—Napolitaines, petits moulés, biscuits glacés, tutti frutti, parfait café, fruit, dessert.

Supper over, dancing was resumed until midnight, when a German, under the leadership of Mr. George H. Bend, concluded the festivities. At 1 o'clock the assemblage broke up.

The toilets of the ladies were exceedingly rich and tasteful. The prevailing cut was high in the back, with pointed opening in front and the skirt gathered back into a series of bouffant puffs terminating in a medium train. Among the most notable were the following:

One of white silk, trimmed with broad bands of black velvet over deep point aiguille lace.

A light blue silk embroidered with large black leaves and light pink flowers, and trimmed with deep point applique lace flounces.

A cafe au lait colored silk, trimmed with salmon-colored beadings to deep point aiguille lace flounces.

An azuline blue silk with open sleeves and a dark blue velvet tunic.

A very pale pink silk, trimmed with roses and point aiguille lace. This lady wore a neckerchief clasped in front with a valuable spray of diamonds.

A black velvet robe, trimmed with puffings of white silk.

A corn-colored silk, trimmed with black silk, heading point applique lace flounces.

An old lady wore a steel blue brocaded silk, trimmed with white silk puffings and point de Venise lace. A veil of the lace depended from the back of her head, caught on either side by red and blue ostrich feathers.

A pale blue silk trimmed with rufflings of white tulle.

A white tulle dress, trimmed with bunches of solferino-colored satin. A bunch of the same decorated her coiffure, in the centre being an aigrette of white feathers.

A superb white satin dress was worn by a lady with a profusion of blond curls.

A light pink silk, with a purple satin overdress and trimmings, and a lace sacque.

A blue silk, trimmed with Vandyked points of salmon-colored silk and small pleatings of the stuff.

A blue silk with a white tulle overdress, profusely trimmed with roses.

A salmon-colored silk, trimmed with self-colored silk fringe and flowers.

An old lady wore a robe of black velvet and a sprig of white flowers in her hair.

THE KHEDIVE'S PRESENT.

ESTIMATES OF EXPERTS OF ITS VALUE—THE OBJECT OF MUCH CURIOSITY—THE DIAMONDS TO BE PLACED ON EXHIBITION AT TIFFANY'S.

Deputy Collector Lydecker held a grand levee in the Collector's office of the Custom-house yesterday afternoon. It is estimated that more than 3,000 ladies and gentlemen of the City called for the purpose of obtaining a look at the Khédive's magnificent wedding gift to Gen. Sherman's daughter. Mr. Lydecker kindly opened the jewel-case, and afforded all those whose cards he approved of an opportunity to feast their eyes upon the regal gift. At length, however, the throng became so great that he gave positive orders that no more cards should be sent in, and many persons were compelled to return home disappointed. Among those who called were Admiral Porter, in company with Lieut. Fitch, the husband of the fortunate recipient; they remained a long time; Ex-Collector Smythe, Gen. Harvey, Mr. Solon Humphreys, Hon. E. D. Morgan's partner, the President of the Gold Exchange, many prominent bankers and representatives from all the leading jewelry houses in the City, were among the visitors. Artists from the various illustrated papers, and leading men of the various callings and professions were also present. Mr. Tiffany valued the jewels at over $300,000. Another expert pronounced them to be worth $280,000. The estimate of Mr. Marsh, the official diamond appraiser of the Custom-house, is that they would bring from $250,000 to $300,000. No one has counted them all, but it is supposed that there are over 500 in the three pieces. James Fisk, Jr., paid duty on $28,000 on his famous diamond, and it had a flaw in it. There are seventeen diamonds in the Khédive's present that are nearly as large again as Fisk's diamond. Some are a little off color, but there are others that are perfectly pure. They have been in the Custom-house over a week, having come over in the Parthia, which arrived early last week. They were carried direct from the vessel to the Custom-house by a messenger, who did not know what he was carrying. They were locked up for the night in the Custom-house safe, and to-day they will be sent to Tiffany's, where they are to remain on exhibition a few days. They will then be forwarded to St. Louis, where Mrs. Fitch resides.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HONORS TO CARLYLE AND TENNYSON.

LONDON, Jan. 29—6 A. M.—The *Post* announces that the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been offered to Mr. Carlyle, and Mr. Alfred Tennyson is to be made a Baronet.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A MESSAGE FROM MAYOR WICKHAM RELATIVE TO ASSESSMENTS AND TAXATION—THE BILL FOR THE FUNERAL OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER—RESIGNATION OF ARMORY COMMISSIONER SHOOK—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of Aldermen held a session yesterday which lasted several hours. Long before the roll was called, the vestibule and corridors leading to the committee room of the organization were crowded with laborers, who were anxious to obtain employment on the public works. In order to prevent any disorder, the doors of the gallery of the Aldermanic chamber were guarded by policemen, who allowed only a limited number to enter; but soon after the meeting commenced, the clamor and disturbance were so great outside that they were thrown wide open, and the space allotted to spectators was immediately filled. President Lewis occupied the chair. Controller Green was present during a portion of the proceedings.

A petition was received from a number of citizens against the alleged action of the Health Board in allowing the manufacture of tobacco in tenement-houses. It was referred to a committee.

Alderman Seery presented a petition from the Laborers' Union Benevolent Society requesting the board to devise means for the employment of their members, and complimenting Mr. Daly and other Assemblymen for their action in behalf of idle men.

Alderman Strack hoped the petition would be referred to the Committee on Public Works, but Alderman Reilly said that that committee had no money at its disposal, therefore it would be better to send it to the Committee on Finance. This was agreed to.

Alderman Guntzer moved that the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to report whether the armory over Tompkins Market can be properly repaired. The motion was adopted. Mr. Guntzer then offered a resolution directing the Commissioners of Police to enforce the ordinance of the Common Council requiring all persons to remove snow from the sidewalks in front of their premises and of vacant lots, within four hours after it has fallen, under a penalty of three dollars for every violation of the ordinance.

Alderman Morris desired to consider the matter carefully before voting, and at his request the ordinance was laid over.

Alderman Shandley offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Streets to investigate the subject of street cleaning and report how the work can be done effectively.

Resolutions were then presented asking information as to altering the grades of streets in the neighborhood of Fourth avenue, to correspond with the Fourth avenue improvement, and requesting the Commissioners of Public Works to furnish a report of all bills for stationery used by the board. These were adopted.

The Mayor's Message on the subject of rapid transit was here submitted by his Secretary, Col. Harrison, and referred to a committee of five. A copy of it will be found in another column.

The following Message of the Mayor on the subject of unequal taxation was next read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The questions of assessment and taxation are of recurring and increasing interest. There is no man so poor that his comfort and welfare are not affected by them. Assurance that the burden of taxation is equally distributed does much to reconcile the tax-payer to the demands of government upon him; and with anything short of that, he is not, and ought not to be, content.

In my Message to you of the 4th inst., I referred to this subject and to the facts that, under the laws at present in force, the City of New-York is required to pay more than its just share of the State tax, and that the contributions exacted from us for the common schools, asylums, and reformatories supported by the State, must be admitted to be unreasonably large when it is remembered that we have besides to maintain our own public schools and charities at the expense of the local tax-payers.

These questions of assessment and taxation will probably be brought in a short time before the Legislature in a report of a committee appointed at the last session.

Upon the facts and arguments submitted to that committee, this community has a right to expect the recognition of principles and the adoption of measures which will assure to us substantial justice in the distribution of taxation. But the interests involved in the final settlement of these questions are so important as to demand from you immediate and prompt action, and I respectfully recommend the appointment of a committee of the Common Council to represent the City of New-York before the Legislature, or before any committee of either House of that body which may have in charge measures relating to the matter of taxation. This seems the more necessary because of the fact that, while this City pays more than half of the entire State tax, we have no representative in the Board of State Assessors, which is composed of three gentlemen appointed from counties of which the aggregate assessment is less than one fifth of that of this City alone.

To you, then, I commend this subject, well assured that you will appreciate its importance, and that you will act wisely and promptly upon it.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

This message was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman Blessing submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Mayor to furnish the board with a list of the City railroads which have not paid license fees.

A communication was received from the Department of Docks, in relation to erecting a timber crib-work at Quincy's slips, East River in which the Police Department could have ashes dumped—the work to be done without contract. The communication was laid over.

Alderman Strack moved that the Clerk be directed to procure copies of all bills before and passed by the Legislature affecting the interests of the City, and that they be filed for the use of the members. After a brief debate, in which Alderman McCarthy and others said the expense would be only the cost of a few postage stamps to be used in applying for and mailing the documents, the motion was adopted.

President Lewis presented a communication from a number of citizens requesting payment for land taken for the King's Bridge Road. It was placed on file.

The Committee on Public Works (Aldermen Reilly, Shandley, and Morris) presented a report on the petition of the laborers who desire to have stone broken by hand instead of by steam. The committee recommended that Commissioner Van Nort be requested to comply with the prayer of the petition if compatible with the public interests. The report was adopted.

The board then passed a resolution offered by Alderman Gilon, requesting the Mayor to return the ordinance prohibiting non-residents from holding office, for amendment.

A report was presented by the Committee on Finance in favor of paying the following bills incurred during the municipal reception of the Lord Mayor of Dublin: L. Delmonico, $1,800; H. B. Cressett, $225; C. S. Grafulla, $160; M. J. O'Brien, $148; Thomas Canary, $200; N. H. Leadbetor, $74 25; Joseph C. Pinckney, disbursements, $59.

Alderman Simonson objected to the bill of Thomas Canary, (for carriages,) and said it ought to be reduced at least $50.

Alderman Gross (Chairman of the Finance Committee) said that Mr. Canary's bills were reduced. The report, however, was sent back to the committee for further consideration.

The Committee on Finance next presented a report requesting the Board of Apportionment to provide means to pay the following bills incurred for the funeral of the late Mayor Havemeyer:

Dodworth's Band, $287; C. S. Grafulla, music furnished Seventh Regiment, $474; Daniel P. Arnold, Treasurer Eighth Regiment, music, $354; Daniel L. Downing, music furnished to Ninth Regiment, $426; Gillmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band, $585; Lee Brothers, flowers, $200; Martin B. Brown, rosettes, $104; Isaac H. Brown, door-keeper at St. Paul's Church, $4; Koster & Green, decorations, &c., $425; Edward McMahon, carriages, $150; Thomas Canary, carriages, $100; Edward Van Raust, carriages, $50; Patrick McCollom, carriages, $50; John Kelly, carriages, $50; Sears Brothers, printing tickets, $57 50; William R. Brown, organist, $75; engrossing and framing resolutions, $350. Total, $3,966 50.

Alderman Billings said he found one item of $350 for engrossing resolutions in the report, but he was not aware that any had been engrossed.

Alderman Reilly replied that the report had only been signed by a minority of the members of the committee. It was then sent back to the committee for further consideration.

Another report was submitted by the Committee on Finance, directing the Controller to pay Mr. John H. White $450 for services rendered in examining the title to the property on the corner of Elm and White streets, owned by the City.

Alderman Cole said that Mr. White promised to give information on some points in regard to his services, but had failed to do so.

Alderman Gilon hoped the matter would be laid over. He said that the property had been in possession of the City for many years, and he did not know that the City's title to it had been questioned.

Alderman Reilly moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Law.

Alderman Gilon thought the bill was illegal because Mr. White held the office of Attorney for the Collector of Arrears of Personal Taxes when he rendered the services.

Alderman Reilly—Who gave you that information?

Alderman Gilon—I know Mr. White has had some difficulty with Mr. Alexander W. Harvey [the present incumbent] upon the point.

The motion to refer the report to the Committee on Law was lost. Fourteen members then voted for the adoption of the report, and six against it, but as a three-fourths vote, or seventeen, is required to authorize expenditures of money, the report failed to pass, and was sent back to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Railroads to ascertain by what authority the cars of the Dry-dock Railroad Company are allowed to occupy the busy portion of Broadway as a terminus.

The following were appointed Commissioners of Deeds: J. B. Williams, James Wedon, George J. Green, Henry Fisher, John O. Higgins, Lorenzo Oberly, John R. Finn, William Allen, Nathaniel L. Osgood, and Andrew J. Dowd.

A communication was received from Mr. Sheridan Shook tendering his resignation of the office of Commissioner for building armories.

Alderman Reilly said that Mr. Shook was carrying out the views of that portion of the Mayor's Message relating to commissions, and he hoped that all of them would be abolished.

The resignation was accepted.

A resolution was adopted directing the Commissioner of Public Works to have the streets and lanes of West Washington Market paved with Belgian pavement, the Board of Apportionment having made an appropriation for the purpose.

The board then adjourned until Thursday next.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Wickham has adorned his office with life-size paintings of former Presidents of the United States and early Mayors of this City. They were removed yesterday from the Governor's room, the capacity of which—as a portrait gallery—has long been overtaxed by the addition of "counterfeit presentments" of the Tammany worthies whom former Boards of Aldermen desired to honor, at a cost of $5,000 for each likeness, set in gold. The Mayor has substituted for these the portraits of Jackson, Monroe, and others.

Among the officials who had interviews with the Mayor yesterday, were Corporation Counsel Smith, Police Commissioner Disbecker, Chamberlain Lane, Commissioner Neilson, of the Board of Education, and Commissioner Wales, of the Department of Docks.

A committee of working men of the Twenty-first Assembly District called upon the Mayor yesterday and requested him to urge the Board of Aldermen to devise some means by which they can obtain employment. He said he would give the matter due consideration.

THE CHARITY BALL.

NAMES OF THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE SECURED BOXES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It is stated that the Charity Ball, which will be given at the Academy of Music on the 4th prox. will not only be the most brilliant of the season, but will be, perhaps, the most brilliant ever given by the management. Nearly all the tickets have already been sold, and a large attendance is anticipated. Among the ladies and gentlemen who have already secured boxes for the occasion are the following:

PROSCENIUM BOXES.

Mr. William B. Duncan,
Mr. Edward Cooper,
Mr. Kingsland,
Mr. Alexander T. Stewart,
Mr. C. A. Seward,
Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus,
Mrs. Miller,
Mrs. Leach,
Mrs. Delmonté,
Mrs. Richards,
Mrs. Bainbridge Clark,
Mrs. Furness.

BALCONY BOXES.

Mr. Clark Bell,
Mr. George Kemp,
Mr. J. Alexander,
Col. Benjamin A. Willis,
Mr. Carpenter,
Mrs. Perkins,
Mrs. George Fitzipio,
Mrs. J. W. Drexel,
Mrs. Gurney,
Mr. Henry Vail,
Mr. T. J. Hoyt,
Mr. Millicken,
Mr. W. Bell,
Dr. Holcomb,
Mrs. W. J. Peake,
Mrs. Judge Brady,
Mrs. Nafter,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,
Mrs. Nafter,
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed,
Mrs. J. Wor...,
Mrs. Galloway,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Ribone,
Mr. Newcombe,
Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. Sherwood,
Mrs. Augustine,
Mrs. Ingraham,
Mrs. Moss,
Mr. Barhyte,
Dr. Woodruff,
Mrs. Gunther,
Mr. Livingston,
Mr. Lawrence,
Mrs. Paran Stevens,
Mr. Jay,
Mr. F. Musgrave,
Mr. Alexander Taylor,
Mrs. Sheay,
Mrs. Purton,
Mrs. Morgan,
Mrs. Groote,
Mrs. Thorne,
Mrs. T. Van Schaick,
Mr. Whitelaw Reid,
Mr. Bogert,
Mr. J. S. Montague,
Mr. E. Yard,
Mr. A. L. Brown,
Mr. R. H. Hutchings,
Mrs. Averill,
Mrs. H. E. Hemingway,
Mrs. C. H. Townsend,
The Marquis De San Carlos,
Mme. De Uriarte,
Mr. Arthur Leary,
Mr. F. Tappan,
Mr. Fritz,
Mr. Hoes,
Mr. Hargous,
Mrs. Smith,
Mrs. Kip,
Mrs. Stuyvesant,
Mrs. Miller,
Mrs. Hewitt,
Mrs. Clark,
Gen. Ward,
Mrs. T. Hitchcock,
Mr. Kellogg,
Mrs. Belden,
Mrs. Salisbury,
Mr. Yale,
Mr. Hendricks,
Mr. Joel Wolfe,
Mrs. Cook,
Mrs. Van Vechten,
Mrs. Robinson,
Mr. O'Rourke,
Mr. McIntyre.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED PLAN OF THE RAILROADS TO MAKE GRAIN RECEIVERS TO PAY FOR "ELEVATING."

Yesterday morning the members of the Produce Exchange, interested in the grain trade, met again to reconsider the plans proposed by a select committee of the grain trade and railway representatives for establishing grades of grain arriving by rail at this port, and, also, its subsequent transfer to vessels for shipment to other ports. So far as the report of the joint committee referred to the grading of the grain, the members of the Exchange were a unit in its favor; but to the amendment made to the report, that "no charge for elevation or unloading boats, nor any other charges, shall be imposed upon said grain by the railroad companies, except as provided by the above rules," viz., the charges for demurrage, &c., contained in the report, the opposition was stronger than at the meeting on Wednesday from the railroad men. The receivers of large amounts of grain, represented by Mr. Barber, strenuously opposed the adoption of the report unless the railway companies would accept the above amendment to the report. At the close of the meeting on Wednesday, Mr. Barber yielded the floor for a motion to adjourn until yesterday morning, consequently he was given the floor yesterday when the meeting was called to order at 10:45 A. M. He then opened his remarks on the reconsideration of the vote adopting the report as amended, and denounced the railway companies as robbers for demanding that the grain receivers should pay for elevating grain from the railway lighters, after they had refused to allow the merchants to do the same work at the same rate as paid by the railways. He said that the grain lighterage paid about $800,000 per annum; that the companies refused to give any information as to the cost of that lighterage, so that grain receivers could take that work into their own hands, but insisted after they had put the grain alongside of the outgoing ship, the receivers or consignees here should pay for elevation. This, while the receivers lost the identity of their own grain, and would be compelled to accept any grain equal to the grade called for by their bills of lading. He characterized the whole movement as one in which the receivers of grain in small lots, less than five car loads, were attempting to coerce the receivers of large lots. In his opinion that movement would not be successful, because the large receivers would not submit to the rule. The railway companies, by combination, were endeavoring to force the members of the Produce Exchange to pay an unwarrantable tax on the movement of grain at this port, and he urged all of the receivers, large and small, to stand firmly by each other in resistance to the alleged extortion.

Mr. Barber continued speaking on the subject, to the same effect, for one hour and a half. Mr. Carlos Cobb next spoke, and drew forth a voluminous manuscript preparatory to a speech. A scene of confusion followed, several members speaking at once, points of order being raised from all parts of the house, and appeals from the decision of the Chair called for on each decision. In the midst of the confusion Mr. Cobb rose to a question of privilege, and read the following protest:

In behalf of a large number of merchants, a respectable minority of this meeting, I protest against the proposed action in surrendering to the railroad companies rights which, in our judgment, it is unwise to concede; feeling assured, as we do, that this measure is to be carried through under the "whip" of a caucus, without regard to the merits of the question or the arguments which may be adduced against it. I hereby give notice, in behalf of the merchants heretofore referred to, that we will not assent to the action of this meeting, nor permit the grain coming to our consignment to be graded under the rules.

A more formal protest, signed by the parties I represent in this matter, will be duly presented, when further action shall be taken on the subject.

Several members protested against the evident purpose of other members to shut off debate. Mr. Herrick moved that when the meeting adjourned it should be until 10:30 A. M. to-day: carried. It was then resolved that the speakers this morning should be limited to ten minutes each, and that a final vote should be taken on the whole subject, not later than 12 o'clock, noon. The meeting then adjourned.

THE OLD RESIDENTS OF CALIFORNIA.

A PROPOSED BANQUET—COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS.

A preliminary meeting of old residents of California was held last evening at the Sturtevant House for the purpose of making arrangements for a banquet, to be held at an early date. Major Gen. H. Gates Gibson was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Francis D. Clarke, Treasurer. On the motion of Mr. O. H. Pierson, it was decided that the banquet be held on Thursday, Feb. 11. The following committees were appointed to take the matter in charge:

Committee of Arrangements—Alexander Perry, M. D., Chairman; Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, United States Navy; Major Gen. Joseph Hooker, United States Army; Major Gen. H. Gates Gibson, United States Army; Hon. Rodman M. Price, Jacob P. Leese, Jeremiah Sherwood, John Sickels, Francis D. Clarke, Treasurer; Millard B. Farwell, Secretary.

Committee on Invitation.—John Sickels, George Leland, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army.

Committee on Reception.—Gen. Francis E. Pinto, William M. Walton, E. W. Crowell, O. H. Pierson.

Committee on Decorations.—William Colligan, Russell Myers, James F. Curtis, James E. Nutman.

A proposition to invite ladies was not favorbly entertained by the meeting. It was understood that all Californians should be eligible as participators in the banquet who had gone to the country up to and including 1852, but the invitation of guests within certain limitations was also permitted. Steps were also taken to organize a permanent association of the pioneers of the territorial days of California, with the privilege of extending admission to Californians whose arrival in the country went back as far as 1852, and for this purpose the following committee was appointed: Gen. Gibson, Col. Thomas D. Johns, F. D. Clarke, Jeremiah Sherwood, William M. Walton, James E. Nutman, John Sickels. After the arrangement of several matters of detail the meeting adjourned.

GRIEVANCES OF THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

FREIGHT SEIZED FOR TAXES—THE DAILY BUSINESS OF THE ROAD—APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE—JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S ADVICE.

The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company has been in financial difficulty for a long time, and some months since its employes tore up portions of the track and took possession of some of the company's property because their wages were not paid. The matter was brought to the attention of Judge Blatchford, and he appointed Messrs. Abram S. Hewitt and John G. Stevens Receivers, to endeavor to get the road in a prosperous condition, and settle the claims against it. Yesterday the Receivers appeared before Judge Blatchford with a petition, reciting that they had got the road in good running order, when all their efforts were frustrated by the merciless manner in which not only the property of the company, but the freight intrusted to it, has been seized to satisfy taxes claimed by the State. It seems that in 1866 the Legislature exempted the company from the payment of taxes for the period of ten years, which provision was repealed, as the Receivers claim illegally, at the last session of the Legislature. The Receivers represent that the receipts of the road will not admit of the payment of the taxes, especially since the Tax Collectors have begun to seize freight to pay the amounts claimed. This action has driven off patrons of the road, who have taken their freight, at great inconvenience, to other routes rather than run the risk of its seizure. They say that unless aid can be speedily given, the business of the road, which now only amounts to $800 per day on the whole 400 miles of its length, must be discontinued. Judge Blatchford thought it would be very unwise to stop operations until every effort for relief had been exhausted, saying that a stoppage would be an incentive to the employes to renewed acts of violence. He will consider the matter, and, unless legislative aid is shortly given, will endeavor to devise some plan to keep the Receivers out of their difficulties.

THE ICE BLOCKADE IN THE LOWER BAY.

ACCIDENT TO THE WESTFIELD—A CANAL-BOAT SUNK—DAMAGE DONE TO SHIPPING IN BROOKLYN.

The ice blockade in the Upper and Lower Bays was worse yesterday than at any other time this Winter, and there was, apparently, a solid field of ice extending from the Narrows to New-York. Early in the afternoon large masses from the North River went down with the ebb tide, causing considerable damage. The ferry-boat Westfield was struck by a large floe and carried away form her moorings at the Clifton landing, and was driven with great force against the steamer Josephine, which was near her, crushing in the planking of her broadside. A canal-boat loaded with 250 tons of iron ore, lying at Lad's coal yard, was run into and sunk by the same floe. The boat is owned by her Captain, who stated that her value was $4,500, and that she was not insured. The iron ore, which was worth about $1,000, will prove a total loss, but the boat may be raised. The boats of the Railway Ferry Company met with no accidents in getting through the ice, and landed their City passengers in good time in the morning.

The shipping along the docks in Brooklyn also suffered considerable damage from the ice yesterday. At Harbeck's stores a vessel had her bows crushed in, and several ships were carried away from their moorings at the Atlantic docks. A brig also was driven against a pier near Fulton street, and was badly damaged.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SALE OF PICTURES—A GRATIFYING RESULT—A TOTAL OF $8,179 REALIZED.

The fifteenth annual sale of the pictures contributed to the Artists' Fund Society of New-York, by its members, took place last night at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue corner of Fourteenth street. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather the sale was well attended, and the pictures brought fair prices. It is said that the collection offered for sale last night was the best ever offered by the society since its organization. Among the paintings that brought the highest prices were the following: One by Eastman Johnson, called "A Chapter from the Bible," which sold for $700; one by S. J. Guy called "Euchre," which brought $315; "San Giorgio," Venice, by S. R. Gifford, $310; "Among the Daisies," by Thomas Hicks, $260; "Probabilities," by A. B. Durand, $210; "Under the Water Willows," by Charles H. Miller, $200; "Crossing the Brook," by J. G. Brown, $175; "View at Ramapo," by David Johnson, $210; "The Cottage Window," by P. P. Ryder, $175; "On the Saco," by John W. Casilear, $185; "Sunset at Sea," by M. F. H. De Haas, $165, and "A Misty Day on Loch Lomond," by Arthur Parton, $170. The whole collection was sold for $8,179. The majority of the pictures were painted expressly for the occasion, and were sold without any reservation whatever.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28.—The Lake Shore and Tuscarora Valley Railroad was sold at auction yesterday by United States Marshal Prentice, Selah Chamberlain, of this city, bidding in the road for $1,000,000. The sale was made subject to all the rights and liens created by the first deed of trust of the Trust Company of New-York and the mortgage made by the Elyria and Black River Railroad to W. S. Streator, as Trustee.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Sore Lungs, Consumption, Coughs, Colds.—This cold weather tries the lungs sorely. Have POND'S EXTRACT on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

Pimples, Blackheads, Eruptions of all kinds, cure guaranteed. GILES' LINIMENT "Iodide of Ammonia." Depot No. 451 6th av. All druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

Keep Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always in the house. It is the best cough remedy known.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

GIBSON—McINTYRE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, WILLIAM J. GIBSON to EMILY, eldest daughter of Ewen McIntyre, Esq., all of this City.

MONTANYE—BOWYER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, G. EDWARD MONTANYE to Miss LOTTIE J. BOWYER, all of this City. No cards.

RICHARDSON—BAKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., THOMAS CHESLEY RICHARDSON to EMMA M., daughter of Peter C. Baker, Esq., all of this City.

WELLS—PLATT.—At the residence of the bride's parent, in the village of Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1875, by Rev. James I. Helm, Rev. WILBERFORCE WELLS, of Philadelphia, Penn., to Miss ALICE J., only daughter of J. Holly Platt, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Wednesday, after a short illness, WILLIAM SLAYBACK, son of Rev. W. P. and the late Lizzie W. Abbott, aged 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 30 Macdougal st.

ABERCROMBIE.—At Jersey City, Jan. 27, MARY J., widow of the late Rev. Dr. James Abercrombie, of Philadelphia, and mother of Rev. Dr. R. M. Abercrombie, of Jersey City.

Funeral on Friday, 29th inst., at 3 P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex st., Jersey City.

ARCHER.—At Howard City, Kan., on the 11th inst., NATHANIEL OSGOOD ARCHER, aged 65, formerly of Salem, Mass.

CLEARWATER.—At her residence, Cottage Hill, Kingston, N. Y., on the 26th inst., EVA DAVIS, widow of the late Thomas T. Clearwater, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, Friday, the 29th inst., at 11 A. M.

☞ Edinburgh papers please copy.

CLARK.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday 28th inst., Rev. SAMUEL A. CLARK, D.D., Rector of St. John's Church; aged 53 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRANE.—Suddenly, of typhoid fever, Jan. 26, THOMAS CRANE, Jr., eldest son of Thomas and Clarissa L. Crane, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 Madison av., Friday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DELAVAN.—At Jonesville, Mich., on the 23d inst., Dr. WILLIAM J. DELAVAN, eldest son of the late Dr. Pompalius C. Delavan, formerly of Ovid, N. Y.

DUNSCOMB.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, CHARLES S. DUNSCOMB, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence at Peekskill, N. Y., on Saturday at 1 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9 and 11 A. M.

FREEMAN.—At Ravenswood, Long Island, Jan. 28, of pneumonia, MARTHA FREEMAN, daughter of the late Phineas Freeman.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, John G. Freeman, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages at Hunter's Point Ferry.

GLASS.—On Jan. 28, 1875, ALEXANDER GLASS, aged 69, a native of Scotland.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, No. 119 Oak st., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Saturday, Jan. 30, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

HORTON.—At White Plains, on Thursday, Jan. 28, SARAH, wife of Joshua Horton, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 9 A. M. train from 42d st.

INGRAM.—At No. 21 Jefferson st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, 27th inst., Mrs. MARY L. INGRAM.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, on Bushwick av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES.—At New-York, suddenly, on Jan. 26, 1875, Mrs. WM. L. JAMES, daughter of Rawlins Lowndes, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Jan. 29, at Hyde Park, upon the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from New-York on Hudson River Railroad. The family and friends are invited to attend.

KIPP.—At Mattawan, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 27, EMMA J., wife of Capt. Charles E. Kipp, and daughter of Edward B. Dominick, formerly of this City.

LIVERMORE.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, ROBERT, youngest son of W. F. and Jane E. Livermore, aged 6 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 9[illegible] Madison av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

LUDLOW.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at her late residence, No. 39 West 11th st., Mrs. MARY P. LUDLOW, widow of the late Robert C. Ludlow, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, Jan. 30, at 10:30 A. M.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—At her residence, Manhasset, Long Island, Wednesday, the 27th inst., Mrs. M. O. MITCHELL, widow of the late John T. Mitchell, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence at 1 o'clock, and Christ Church, Manhasset, at 1:30 o'clock, on Sunday, the 31st inst. Conveyances will be at the depot Great Neck on the arrival of the 9:30 train from Hunter's Point.

POOL.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 28, 1875, GEORGE FRANCIS, only son of George W. and Margaretta B. Pool, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 192 44th st., South Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ROBERTS.—In London, England, on the 13th of December last, CAROLINE D., wife of Marshall O. Roberts, of the City of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the University Place Church, (Rev. Dr. Booth's,) corner of University Place and 10th st., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHERMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, FRANK H. SHERMAN, son of George W. and Josephine L. Sherman, aged 9 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 252 West 11th st., Friday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock.

STODDART.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 26, 1875, DAVID STODDART, born at Fairnie Hill, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, Oct. 5, 1832.

TROTH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1875, OLIVER J. TROTH, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his uncles, T. F. and Samuel Secor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, at 7:30 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Jane Farleigh, No. 805 5th st. The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment, on Friday morning, by 9:05 train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists; 25 cents a bottle.

DOES THE BABE START IN HIS SLEEP and grind his little teeth? nine chances out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the best remedy for these is BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. They are tasty, and the children will love them. Drive out the worms and the child will sleep sweetly. Sold for only 25 cents.

A PAIN IN THE SIDE MAY BE THE PREcursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed.

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THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, JAN. 31, WILL CONTAIN A STORY OF GREAT INTEREST, AND A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

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Also a collection of modern and antique Furniture, Book-cases, Clocks, Curiosities, Ornaments, &c., &c.

The whole now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms, and to be sold by action MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1. THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY, NOS. 109 AND 111 WORTH ST.
NEW-YORK, JAN. 26, 1875.

The very great demand for our January *Register* has well-nigh exhausted TWO EDITIONS. We have a THIRD EDITION in course of preparation which will be ready for delivery in a few days.

McKILLOP & SPRAGUE COMPANY.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates" conveyancing, and City collection.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875, will close at this office, as follows: On Wednesday at 6 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30, and on Saturday at 8 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Post Master.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

SHALL MR. TILTON BE ALLOWED TO TESTIFY?

Continued from third page.

husband or wife, party to the action. There is no escape. That is plain; that is intelligible. It is not to be contradicted. Now, then, what is the exception? Please, your Honor, the office of an exception is to take something from the enacting clause of the statute. It abstracts or deducts a particular which otherwise would have fallen under the general, and in the same class and character provided for by the enacting part of the statute. Hence, an exception necessarily covers the same thing with the enacting part. Now let us read the exception in this statute in that light. "Nothing herein contained shall render any husband or wife competent or compellable for or against the other in any action for adultery." That is, the husband or wife shall not be competent or compelable to give evidence against husband or wife in a suit for criminal conversation, party to the action. There is no resisting that. First, it contemplates a case where the husband or wife, witness, is adduced to testify against husband or wife. Mark, against husband or wife, and consequently and further, where she is so adduced, no evidence of the wife having an interest in the event of the action, but against the husband or wife, party to the action. Hence, then, your Honor perceives that in view of the uniform policy of this State, **in view of the very title of the act, placed on its threshold, in view of the liberal and large phraseology and effect of the act, in view of all this, you perceive that this act of 1867** does not touch the act of 1857. They move, so to speak, in different orbits, with no point of contact between them. They run along parallel lines, to infinity, without intersection. They cover different subject matters. They contemplate different ends. The act of 1857 contemplated the witness in his absolute individuality, namely, party to the action, and provided that he might testify for himself. The act of 1867 contemplates the witness in the married relation, in the relation of husband and wife, and provides when they may and when they may not testify against either husband or wife, as the case may be. So that the two acts are not in conflict, I repeat. On the contrary, the one is the supplement of the other. The first provided only that a husband might testify, or a wife might testify, by reason of being party to the action. The other removes bars which interpose between husband and wife from testifying against each other without they are parties to the action. But it may be said on the other side—I say it may be argued, and, indeed, we have a premonition of it from the intimations of my learned friend—it may be argued that Mrs. Tilton is a party to this action—at any rate that she has such an interest in the action as makes her, if not a titular, at least a virtual, party to the action. Now, Sir, interest, as applied to the qualification or disqualification of a witness, is a term well known to the law.

INTEREST FORMERLY DISQUALIFIED A WITNESS.

Formerly, as has been already developed in this discussion, interest disqualified a witness. Well, what interest? What interest? Why, no other interest but a pecuniary interest. A pecuniary interest of six cents was sufficient to make a witness incompetent; but no other interest. And it is another illustration of the absurdity and barbarous jargon of the old common law that, whereas an interest, in the event of the action, of six cents, made the most reputable man in the community an incompetent witness, yet no other interest, no matter what it might be, disqualified or affected him. Hence it was that, while the person having this interest of six cents in the event of the case was incompetent, yet father might testify against son, brother against sister, daughter against mother. You so testified, not only in an action involving money, but testified in an action involving liberty, reputation, and life itself. Hence, I say that the words "interest in the cause" mean financial interest. Now, Sir, what financial interest, what pecuniary interest, what material interest has Mrs. Tilton in this action? I repeat, she has a prodigious interest; she has an interest of character. She has the same interest, however, that the children have, that the friends have—the same in kind, though not in degree. It is an interest of feeling; it is an interest, I repeat, of repute; but it is not the interest which the common law recognizes as necessary and as efficacious to constitute one a party in interest, a party to the cause. Hence, in 46 Barbour you will find the very point assumed in argument; it is the case of Carpenter vs. White. That was an action of criminal conversation; and the husband had the audacious impudence, my friends would say, on the other side, to offer his wife as a witness to prove the fact of adultery. And by what argument did he undertake to prove that she was a competent witness? The first or major premise was this: that all persons who were parties to the cause are, by virtue of the act of 1857, made competent witnesses. "Now, this wife of mine is virtually, if not virtuously, a party to this cause, and therefore is a person in interest, and therefore she is a competent witness." But the court at General Term indignantly scouted it, and said that the wife, in an action of criminal conversation, has no interest in the cause; is not a party in interest; is not a party, directly or obliquely, to the action; that it is brought solely and exclusively for the benefit of the husband. Hence, if your Honor please, inasmuch as the act of 1867 excludes a party to an action of criminal conversation from testifying only as against a party to the action, and inasmuch as Mr. Tilton here does not offer himself to testify against his wife, a party to the action, he is not within the terms or the spirit of the condemnation of this statute. Mrs. Tilton is within the very terms of the act. Why? Because her situation answers to all the conditions which the statute prescribes as a ground of disqualification and incompetency. This is an action of criminal conversation. She is the wife of the plaintiff; and, if she were to offer herself as a witness, or were offered as a witness, then there would be a testifying in an action of criminal conversation for or against the husband, party to the action—and that is what the law meant. Why it meant to exclude her is obvious enough. My learned friend could not have failed with his ingenuity to have stumbled upon the reason. A husband cannot bring an action for criminal conversation and then produce his wife as a witness on his own behalf, because there might be a corrupt conspiracy between them. That was the ground for it, and an all-sufficient ground.

THE PLAINTIFF IS A COMPETENT WITNESS.

Having, then, I think, deferentially, may I say demonstrated that by the act of 1857, this plaintiff in this cause is a competent witness in his own behalf, and having demonstrated that by the text of the statute, the letter of the statute, he has not subsequently been disqualified, I come to consider, and we are now in a condition to consider the citation of authority to the contrary. It is the case of Damm vs. Kingman. Now, if your Honor please, I am not here to impugn the doctrine of *stare decidas*. On the contrary, if I know myself, I cherish rather a superstitious veneration for precedent, but, nevertheless, I have been taught by my reading that whereas there are circumstances which validate and enforce the authority of precedent, there are circumstances which take away from a former precedent all authority whatever. Mr. Ramm, in his exquisite little treatise on *Legal Judgment*, page 6?, holds this language:

"A precedent possesses the binding force mentioned, either if in the mind of the court it is wholly unimpeachable, on the ground of want of principle, or otherwise; or, if impeachable, the objection to which it is so exposed is not, in the consideration of the court, sufficient to exclude its title to be authority." Then, after argument in a subsequent chapter, he enumerates the circumstances and conditions which destroy a precedent as binding authority. He says:

One decision may not be a binding authority if the principle or reason on which it is grounded, or some other cause, makes it defective. In an after case the soundness of the earlier decision may be inquired into, and if on examination it is in the mind of the court thought to be unfit to stand, that decision it is allowed to reject as a binding authority. A decision may be so disregarded—if it is contrary to reason and common experience, and its effect would be to make confusion in property; or if it "outrages all reason and sense;" or if, it being a case which turned on the construction of the terms of a particular instrument, "the court ought there to have come to a contrary conclusion," "the court there had not adopted the true construction, nor that which was warranted by the ordinary rules of criticism or language;" or if the judgment was "founded on a mistake of the law;" or if it does not appear that, in the case decided, the attention of the court had been directed to a strong authority upon the point.

Then a decision, however, panoplied with pomp and circumstance and judicial utterance is nevertheless not an obligatory authority upon other courts. Now, Sir, in view of this canon of construction, construing and determining the effect of a precedent as a binding authority, let us consider this case of Damm vs. Kingman.

After a few words between counsel, however, it was decided that Mr. Pryor should postpone the remainder of his argument, and the court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING—REPORTS OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was held in the rooms of the association, No. 110 Pearl street, yesterday afternoon. Previous to the meeting the polls were open for voting. There was a large attendance. The President, Mr. Baker, called the meeting to order, and announced that the President and Secretary, being members of the Executive Committee, and the report of that body embodying all that they could say, they did not think it necessary to make separate reports. The report of the Executive Committee was then read by the Secretary. It shows the association to be in a flourishing condition, and to have accomplished an immense amount of work during the past year. The membership had been increased from 300 to 1,045. Most of the difficulties encountered arose from the ignorance of commercial men of the objects of the association, but now they were becoming more enlightened, thanks to the efforts of the Board of Managers. Many important documents bearing on the subject had been circulated. Many communications had been received from all parts of the country, and much valuable information had been derived therefrom. Permanent relief, however, from the evils which arise from the present system of transportation can only be had by co-operation of the producer and the merchant, and the committee believe that the time is not far distant when a comprehensive plan of relief will be suggested and carried into effect. The Board of Managers held twelve regular and three special meetings during the year. Three vacancies had been filled. The minutes of each meeting had been printed and mailed to every member. No matter of a political nature had been discussed, unless it bore specially upon commerce. Business men had been so engrossed in their business that they neglected things not less vital but further off from them, and commerce was preyed upon by corrupt politicians and taxed by railroads until the anomaly was presented of New-York City furnishing money to run the entire State. The committees had done good service. The Committee on Grievances had secured several needed modifications in the classification of goods on railroads, and had secured the settlement of claims that had previously been refused. Their plan was to avoid all litigation, and where a railroad refused to submit to arbitration to withhold all patronage from it until it gave in. The Committee on Legislation had not been able to accomplish any reform, owing to the strength of the railroads at Albany. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer's report was then read, showing: Aggregate receipts, for membership dues from October 1873, when the association was started, to Jan. 1, 1875, $15,125; expenditures, during the same period, $13,642 42, leaving a balance on hand of $1,482 58. The association had been, therefore, self-sustaining, and the Treasurer had never been compelled to call upon the special resources at his command. The report was adopted and ordered on file.

The tellers then announced that the following gentlemen had been almost unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: H. B. Claflin, B. G. Arnold, Benjamin W. Floyd, George C. Collins, W. S. Fairfield, A. B. Miller, Benjamin P. Baker, Charles Watrous, J. H. Kemp, E. R. Durkee, John F. Henry, George A. Merwin, W. I. Preston, W. H. Wiley, John Dwight, Benjamin Lichtenstein, J. Seaver Page, John C. Wandell, George Moller, Franklin Edson, F. A. Potts, F. B. Thurber, Charles Pratt, William Duryea, George L. Trask, Theodore F. Lees, J. Spencer Turner, George Brown, John D. Wing, James S. Barron, James Pyle, Mayer Lehman, E. F. Browning, E. J. Martin, James Haines Drake, Charles P. Cooper.

The meeting then adjourned.

The newly-chosen Directors immediately convened and elected the following officers: President, Benjamin P. Baker; Vice Presidents, H. B. Claflin, John F. Henry, and Franklin Edson; Secretary, Frank B. Thurber; Treasurer, E. R. Durkee; Executive Committee, John F. Henry, W. H. Wiley, George C. Collins, W. S. Fairfield, and E. R. Durkee; Finance Committee, E. R. Durkee, H. B. Claflin, E. A. Brinkerhoff, John H. Kemp, and B. G. Arnold. The Executive Committee were empowered to nominate the other committees and report at the next meeting. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the outgoing officers, and the meeting adjourned.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE CONTEST.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE GOVERNING COMMITTEE—A BUNDLE OF AMENDMENTS PASSED—THE RULES IN A TANGLE.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the protests of members of the Exchange against the enforcement of the new commission laws. A penalty of five dollars was attached to non-attendance, and the consequence was that the meeting was the largest that has been held since the panic. The debate was resumed where it left off on Wednesday evening, and was of the most acrimonious character. The minority fought stubbornly and threateningly against the new rules, but the majority met their assault with equal stubbornness. The result was a number of alterations and amendments of such a confusing character that after the close of the meeting, at 6 o'clock, those who had been present averred that they did not understand clearly what they were or how they would affect the rules. The Secretary of the Board said that it would take him an hour to unravel the various emendations, and he refused, positively, to undertake the task last night. The other officers were equally muddled. The general impression seemed to be, however, that the force of the rules would be but little affected, and in that event a split in the committee is anticipated. The lesser brokers, who form the great majority of the Exchange, say that higher commissions means the ruin of their business. The feeling among them is exceedingly bitter, and they are talking openly of withdrawing from the Exchange and opening another in which the transactions shall be governed by the old rules.

BIDS FOR CITY BONDS.

The following is a list of proposals received by Controller Green yesterday for $645,000 stocks and bonds of the City of New-York:

	Amount.	Rate.
FOR CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.		
F. D. Tappen	$50,000	100.89
George K. Sistare, Jr.	50,000	100.78
George K. Sistare, Jr.	50,000	100.81
A. S. Jones	100,000	100.50
Wood & Davis	20,000	100.37½
Wood & Davis	10,000	100.25
Charles T. Roosevelt	10,000	100.25
J. T. & J. G. Frost & Co.	10,000	100
M. C. Bouvier	10,000	100
A. Duryee, Treasurer Police Life Ins. Fund	35,000	At as favorable a rate as any offered
ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK.		
George K. Sistare, Jr.	$50,000	100.81
George K. Sistare, Jr.	50,000	100.78
Charles T. Roosevelt	10,000	100.50
A. S. Jones	100,000	100.372
Daniel A. Moran	100,000	100
Equitable Life Insurance Society	100,000	100
F. M. Wise	2,000	100
DOCK BONDS.		
George K. Sistare, Jr.	$45,000	100.81
George K. Sistare, Jr.	100,000	100.78
A. S. Jones	100,000	100.622
Charles T. Roosevelt	10,000	100
P. White	5,000	100.50
ASSESSMENT BONDS.		
B. F. Wheelwright, President Greenwich Savings Bank	$300,000	101.26
George K. Sistare, Jr.	300,000	101.03
Dry Dock Savings Institution	100,000	101
Dry Dock Savings Institution	50,000	100.872
Dry Dock Savings Institution	50,000	100.75
Newburg Savings Bank	25,000	100.50
Newburg Savings Bank	25,000	100.372
Newburg Savings Bank	25,000	100.25
Newburg Savings Bank	25,000	100.122
Elizabeth M. L. Sparks	6,000	100.56
S. A. Lawrence	5,000	100.05
A. S. Jones	150,000	100.05
East River Savings Institution	100,000	100.04
Daniel A. Moran	100,000	100.122
Daniel A. Moran	100,000	100.18¾
Daniel A. Moran	100,000	100.25
Portchester Savings Bank	25,000	100
F. D. Tappen	20,000	100
Staten Island Savings Bank	20,000	98
Staten Island Savings Bank	20,000	99
Staten Island Savings Bank	10,000	100
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	300,000	100.01
Equitable Life Insurance Society	100,000	100
Total amount of bids received	$2,973,000	

A COURT-ROOM EPISODE.

Toward the close of Judge Sutherland's charge in the Godfrey mayhem case in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the occupants of the chamber were startled by the loud report of a pistol from the prisoner's box. Every person in court jumped to his feet, the large audience in the rear of the court-room sought to spring over the barrier which divides the prisoner's box from the outer portion of the room, and a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. The panic continued for several minutes, when it was ascertained by the court officers that the pistol had been fired by Louis Jerome, a prisoner indicted for grand larceny, fortunately, however, without doing any injury. The pistol having been discovered under one of the benches in the prisoners' box, Jerome was questioned on the matter, and stated that he found it lying there, and was "playing" with it when the explosion occurred. This statement was a palpable falsehood, inasmuch as no weapon could have been placed in the prisoner's box without being discovered by the vigilant officers of this court. The pistol was speedily removed, and the excitement in the court room subsided.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STILL IN SESSION.

BETWEEN FORTY AND FIFTY HOURS OF ROLL-CALLING—HALF A DOZEN READING CLERKS DISABLED BY HOARSENESS—PROBABLE DURATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE DAY, JAN. 27, TILL FEB. 1—PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The House is still in session. At 10 A. M. roll-calls were proceeding. The body had a sleepy look. The Republicans expressed their determination to hold out until Monday, when the rules may be suspended. They hope, however, that before that time the thirteen refractory Republicans will come into the measure. The House has not been without a quorum since the contest began. The Democrats can spare about one-half their number for rest.

11 *o'clock A. M.*—The situation is unchanged. Three dilatory motions are pending, which will be renewed indefinitely.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF ROLL-CALLING.

The House has now (12 o'clock) been in continuous session twenty-four hours, and still the monotonous call of the roll goes on. The night session was entirely destitute of noteworthy incident. Now and again Mr. Shanks of Indiana would propose to have an extract read from the National Democratic platform, and Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, would offer to assent to it on condition that he should have an extract read from the National Republican platform, and both propositions would be brushed aside by boisterous demands for the regular order. The voices of half a dozen reading clerks were used up by the continuous strain, and several fresh substitutes had to be introduced during the night and morning. The intercourse between the members of the two opposite camps continued to be free and friendly, but there was no attempt on either to side to come to any understanding. At this moment the floor of the Chamber is strewn with torn and crumpled pieces of paper, and it is sadly in need of a wholesome clearing up. The atmosphere of the hall is equally in need of a purifying process. As a rule, however, the members are bright and alert, and show little signs of weariness and no symptom of flagging. The roll-call which is now in process is somewhere about the fortieth that has been had since the dead-lock commenced yesterday. One hundred and ninety members have voted on this last call.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS.

Mr. McCRARY, of Iowa, asked unanimous consent, at 11:55 o'clock, to offer a resolution to amend the rules.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin—That is the coolest proposition that I have heard for some time.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa—If the House should now adjourn, at 11:55, and the journal should be read immediately thereafter, can the motion by which we commenced this session be made, and the same proceeding take place as have occurred since the meeting of the House yesterday?

The SPEAKER—The same thing would come up as unfinished business, but nothing requires the session to terminate.

Mr. KASSON—I speak only with a view of keeping the record straight.

Many Members—No trouble about the records; regular order! regular order!

Mr. KASSON—I call the attention of the Speaker to this question.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of California—Go on with the fight; we are not tired.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—There is no question before the House.

Mr. KASSON—I am speaking to a parliamentary question.

THE SPEAKER—It is a proper inquiry.

Mr. ELDREDGE—Regular order!

The SPEAKER—Of course if the House should adjourn the unfinished business would come up. The real pending business before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Randall] objecting to the motion made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] to reconsider the vote by which the Civil Rights bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KASSON—That would be the unfinished business?

The SPEAKER—It would be the unfinished business, and must so remain, unless disposed of by the House, until the end of this session.

Mr. WHITELEY, of Georgia—Suppose there is no adjournment at 12 o'clock to-day?

The SPEAKER—We are now on the session of Wednesday 27th of January, according to the usage of the House. The Chair knows and recognizes that that involves some contradictions and some apparent difficulties, but at the same time it is the usage of the House long continued, and, so far as the Chair knows, unvaried.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois—Then this day may last a week?

The SPEAKER—That is for the majority of the House to determine.

Mr. FORT—I am glad to know that to-day is yesterday.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Has not the legislative day exceeded on some occasions three calendar days?

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks that on one occasion, in 1854, the legislative day ran for three days.

Mr. ELDREDGE—There is nothing natural about a legislative day; it is all artificial.

Mr. COX, of New-York—Unless we adjourn now there will be no chance for prayers at 12 o'clock, and the other side of the House needs to be prayed for.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania—Are there any means by which the majority of the House can proceed to business, and break this endless chain of dilatory motions?

The SPEAKER—Of course it is in order to move to adjourn, and to alternate that with a motion as to the time to which the House will adjourn *ad infinitum*.

Mr. SCOFIELD—Can that be obviated by a change of rules?

The SPEAKER—Of course; that is for the House to determine.

Mr. SCOFIELD—Suppose these dilatory motions are interposed when a motion to change the rules is made, how can we ever get that change?

The SPEAKER—The Chair has repeatedly ruled that on a proposition to change the rules, dilatory motions cannot be entertained.

Mr. ELDREDGE—Everybody knows that this difficulty has been precipitated by the majority.

The SPEAKER—The right of each House to determine its rules is a constitutional right given expressly by the Constitution. The rules are the creatures of that power. Of course they cannot be used to destroy the power. The House is incapable of divesting itself by any form of rule of the inherent constitutional power to exercise its functions. Therefore, the Chair has always, when a proposition to amend the rules is before the House, refused to entertain dilatory motions.

Mr. RANDALL—I make the point of order on that.

The SPEAKER (interrupting)—There is no proposition before the House now to change the rules. The Chair is only indicating what the ruling would be.

Mr. SCOFIELD—I have no proposition of that kind to make. I have not thought of any. Only I wanted to know whether there was any way by which we could break this chain.

The SPEAKER—The Chair has frequently announced that the House of Representatives is competent by a majority vote to do what it pleases under the Constitution of the United States, and he will always maintain that ground.

Mr. McCRARY—Is it in order now to give notice of a motion to amend the rules?

The SPEAKER—It would not do to hold that a proposition made by any one on the floor of the House is privileged, because if that were so ruled it would give another form of privileged motion. If privilege in the hands of one man, it is so in the hands of 292 men; therefore the proposition to amend the rules outside of the regular channel (the Committee on Rules) would only open up a new and interminable form of delay, and there would be no end to it. The House proceeds, therefore, within its laws, and through the regular rules made in pursuance of the Constitution, and it is the high function of the House, by its constitutional power, to change these rules whenever a majority deems fit.

Mr. McCRARY—May I ask the Chair when it will be in order?

The SPEAKER—It will be in order on Monday morning under the call of States.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, of Pennsylvania—But not if there be no adjournment before Monday.

The SPEAKER—It is quite in the power of the majority, if it wants a change of rules, to effect an adjournment.

Mr. McCRARY—I desire now to give notice that on Monday next I will submit a motion to amend the rules.

Mr. RANDALL—I make the point of order that you cannot give that notice now.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New-York—Can the Committee on Rules report at any time?

The SPEAKER—Undoubtedly.

Loud cries for "Regular order," and the Clerk thereupon proceeded with the call of the roll.

[NOTE.—The significance of the foregoing discussion is that it indicates the policy of the majority to be to renew next Monday the motion which was made and defeated last Monday to amend the rules so as to prohibit (for the remainder of this session only) the Speaker from entertaining dilatory motions whenever a public measure is before the House. Under the operation of such a rule of course the passage of the Civil Rights bill and other measures having the support of a majority of the members would be plain sailing.]

STILL VOTING.

3 o'clock P. M.—The House is still engaged in dilatory motions.

4 P. M.—The House is still filibustering, with no prospect of an adjournment.

4:30 P. M.—The dead-lock continues, without any probability of a near disentanglement.

THE BAPTIST CENTENNIAL COUNCIL.

The Baptist Centennial Council met yesterday afternoon in the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets. The joint report of the committees was returned last Thursday to be amended. Yesterday there was a lengthy debate upon a certain clause which did not rightly express the thoughts of the Council on educational matters, and at the conclusion the committees' report was again returned for amendment. The resolutions reported yesterday were to the effect that this Council commends to the churches of the Baptist denomination that form of centennial commemoration presented by the American Baptist Educational Commission. That this Council earnestly commends the attempt to signalize the centennial period by the removal of all church debts. That this Council hereby expresses its hearty interest in all forms of benevolence, such as home and foreign missions, Bible and Sunday-school work, the instruction and education of freedmen, the erection and support of hospitals, and homes for the orphan, the poor, and the aged; and that this Council recommends to each church to appoint a Centennial Committee of not less than five nor more than nine active and discreet persons, who shall be charged with the duty of organizing a centennial movement in such church.

Among those who took part in the discussions were Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Dr. Reid, Dr. S. S. Cutting, W. A. Gellatly, Joseph F. Elder, George H. Andrews, Samuel Colgate, J. B. Trevor, Dr. Fulton, A. C. Osborne, and J. B. Hawthorne. The Council will again meet to act on the committees' amended report in two weeks.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION, Jan. 28.

SENATE.

THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

Numerous petitions were presented by Messrs. Johnston, of Virginia; Dennis and Hamilton, of Maryland; Scott and Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Sherman, of Ohio; and Logan, of Illinois, against the restoration of duty on tea and coffee, and for the repeal of the act of 1872, relieving certain foreign products of ten per cent. duty. They were referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, submitted the following:

Whereas, The subsidy granted to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, in 1872, was obtained by improper means and influences, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the legality and expediency of repealing the act of June 1, 1872, authorizing a subsidy to the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE OF LUNATICS.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably on a bill for the protection of the postal rights of the inmates of lunatic asylums, which was placed on the calendar.

THE THREE-SIXTY-FIVE DISTRICT BONDS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to pay the interest on the 3 65 bonds of the District of Columbia, and asked its immediate consideration, as the interest falls due on Monday next, and the Federal Government being responsible for it, of course it must be paid. The bill was passed.

PUBLIC LAND BUSINESS.

The CHAIR then called for the business on the Calendar, the Committee on Public Lands being entitled to the floor, and the following bills were disposed of: The House bill, granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railway Company, through the public lands of the United States, from Winnemucca, in the State of Nevada, to the Columbia River, via Portland, Oregon. Passed. The Senate bill, providing for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the right of subjects of Great Britain to lands in the Territory, which was the subject of the award of the Emperor of Germany, under the treaties of 1846 and 1871, between the United States and Great Britain. Passed. The Senate bill amendatory of, and supplementary to, act of March 1, 1872, entitled, "An act to set apart a certain tract of land lying near the head-waters of the Yellow Stone River as a public park." Passed.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the Louisiana question.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

John Dougherty, indicted for the murder of Thomas Coyne in a bar-room on Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, in December of last year, was placed on trial before Judge Pratt, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. In his opening District Attorney Britton said: "The facts in this case are, that on the 6th day of December last Coyne was keeping a saloon in Hamilton avenue. The prisoner entered the saloon, and had some talk with the proprietor. Some little altercation ensued in reference to some change. Immediately following, a report of a pistol is heard; parties in the adjoining room heard the report and rushed out. They saw prisoner leaning over the bar with this weapon [producing pistol] in his hand. Deceased was lying down behind the bar. The pistol was subsequently found in a sink in the room, where I infer the prisoner had thrown it. A physician was called, and it was evident the wounded man must soon die. He knew he must die, and he declared that the prisoner shot him. He was proceeding to tell the particulars of the difficulty, when death closed his mouth. The District Attorney then defined the law in this State relating to murder. In conclusion, he said that Dougherty did not carry the pistol to Coyne's saloon on the day of Coyne's death. The pistol had been previously pawned to Coyne by Dougherty, and when the prisoner entered the saloon the weapon was in a drawer behind the bar. At the conclusion of Mr. Britton's opening, Dr. Olmstead, who made the post-mortem examination of the deceased, was called. His testimony, with the evidence given by the other witnesses called yesterday, has already been published. The trial of the case will be resumed this morning.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company have issued their report for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1874. The receipts during that period were $3,624,569 95, and the operating expenses $2,288,375 26. The interest account amounted to $754,031 88, making the net receipts $582,162 81, a little more than three per cent. on the capital stock. The earnings of the branch roads have been $163,271 28. The bonded debt on the main line amounts to $10,735,000. The company have, in sinking fund, $650,000 of bonds, and other securities of a par value of $1,059,903 61. The bonded debts of the leased roads, which have been assumed by this company, are as follows, all bearing eight per cent. interest: Michigan Air-line, $1,900,000; Michigan Air-line, South Bend Division, $200,000; Grand River Valley, $1,500,000; Kalamazoo and South Haven, $710,000; Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, $4,253,000. This company has also indorsed the bonds of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad Company to amount of $424,000. The capital stock stands at $18,738,204. The construction account amounts to $27,210,167 07. The floating debt, as per June report, was $1,056,452 77. It now amounts to $259,525 86; showing a decrease, the last six months, of $796,926 91. The amount of the floating debt on the 31st of December was $98,288 53, having been reduced, during the month, $161,237 33. The above makes no mention of $800,000 eight per cent. equipment bonds, authorized Oct. 26, 1874, issued in December, and sold in one lot at ninety-five to a Boston banking-house.

SENTENCE OF SEVEN YEARS FOR MAYHEM.

The trial of Martin Godfrey, of No. 1,592 Third avenue, charged with the brutal crime of biting the ear off Robert Southern, a fellow-workman in Dunne's coach factory, Third avenue and Eighty-seventh street, in a quarrel over a game of euchre, was continued before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner, who was respectably connected, and whose Harlem friends thronged the court-room to its utmost capacity during the three days' trial, made an elaborate defense, and sought by every means in the power of himself and his friends to escape the consequences of his crime. By mutual consent of District Attorney Nolan and Mr. Hummel the case was submitted to the jury without argument. Judge Sutherland then delivered an able and intelligible charge, and the jury retired at 1 o'clock. At 2:45 they returned with a verdict of guilty and a unanimous recommendation to mercy. Mr. Hummel then moved for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, which was denied, and District Attorney Nolan moved for judgment. Judge Sutherland, after dwelling on the atrocity of the crime committed and the favorable impression made upon him by the demeanor and good character of Godfrey, sentenced the prisoner to the lowest penalty under the verdict—seven years in State Prison at hard labor. Godfrey's army of friends then slowly dispersed.

THE DEMOLITION OF THE JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

The work of pulling down the Jefferson Market Police Court and prison was fairly commenced yesterday. In the meantime, and pending the erection of the new building, the greatest possible inconvenience will exist in the proper administration of the judicial functions of the court. Upon this subject Judge Kasmire has addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Charities calling their attention to the hardship upon the officers who have to take the prisoners to the Tombs, and upon the prisoners, many of whom, from want and dissipation, are obliged to walk. This hardship he also regards as a temptation to the Police to neglect their duty of making necessary arrests. The Judge suggests as a remedy that, until a suitable prison be provided, a wagon be sent to the court every morning and again in the afternoon for carrying prisoners to the Tombs.

In answer to this letter of Judge Kasmire, the Department of Charities and Correction has assigned one of its prison vans to convey prisoners to and from the Tombs.

SUIT AGAINST E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

United States District Attorney Bliss has brought suit on behalf of the Government, in the United States District Court, against Hon. E. Delafield Smith, one of his predecessors in office, and present Counsel to the Corporation, to recover $10,000, as debt for succession taxes and penalties for non-payment of the same. Under the United States Internal Revenue laws persons succeeding to real estate under wills or conveyances without what the law recognizes as valuable consideration being given, were, until recently, compelled to pay succession taxes. In the present case it is alleged that Mr. Smith's wife conveyed to him $70,000 worth of real estate in 1869, without valuable consideration, and that he paid no succession taxes on account of the transfer; and the present suit is to recover these taxes and penalties for their non-payment. Col. Bliss, when asked about the suit, said that it was all a mistake, and that the suit ought not to have been brought, but gave no reasons for this statement.

CONGRESS ON LOUISIANA.

DEBATE ON THE SCHURZ RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF MR. CONKLING—REVIEW OF THE ARGUMENTS ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE—THE PROTRACTED DEBATE DUE TO THE DEMOCRATS—MR. THURMAN AS AN EXPONENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTION—OBSTRUCTION TO RECONSTRUCTION AND DENUNCIATION OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—WHY SHERIDAN WENT TO NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the Constitution.

MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said his own judgment of the fitness of things, and of the value of time in this brief and fast-ebbing session, would not lead him into this debate. Certainly no value placed by himself upon any opinion of his own would lead him to consume an hour; but when days and weeks had been allotted to serious and excited discussion of this subject, when many Senators had expressed their views at large, and some had reiterated them, he thought the time had come when silence ceased to have even the merit of diminishing the flow of words. The Presidential campaign of 1876 had been formally opened. It had been opened in the Senate of the United States, and legislation waits. It had been opened with a somewhat dramatic effect, and much upon the sensational order. The honorable Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Thurman,] leader of the opposition, came in after the vacation armed with a resolution of inquiry aimed at the President of the United States, and its language was such that all were led to believe the President had committed some great wrong. He [Mr. Conkling] suggested an amendment so as to have the resolution courteous, and in the ordinary form, which suggestion was not acceptable to the other side, and the action of those Senators, like a signal-gun, told us in a moment we were to be charged all along the line. Every supporter of the Administration in this Chamber was ready to vote for the resolution and adopt it on the spot, but immediate action or an immediate response to the inquiry was not the end aimed at by the Senators on the other side, and accordingly days were worn out in accusations and denunciations based on assumptions which time has already disproved. This was not the work of the majority. They waited and remonstrated while the mover of the resolution and his associates wore out days in debate. At last, when Friday came, the mover of it moved to postpone its further consideration until the Monday following, and then it was that Senators sustaining the Administration insisted that it should be passed and no more time wasted, and let the information come. This, as a political move, was not bad policy for his friends on the other side, because they had a press so thoroughly loyal that it had been published all over the country that the Republican majority in the Senate was defeating the resolution. He then read from the Mobile *Daily Tribune* of Jan. 7 an article expressing thanks to Senator Thurman for his efforts to get the resolution through. Continuing his argument, he said: Among those who took part in prejudging the case was the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard.] That Senator did not forget to notice the amendment proposed by him, [Mr. Conkling,] which he had ventured to suggest for the purpose of making the resolution courteous. Mr. Conkling then read from the debate in the Senate of two years ago, when the resolution of Mr. Bayard was up, calling for information in regard to the conduct of Major Merrill, where a similar amendment was proposed, and quoted the expressions of Mr. Bayard, agreeing with him upon the propriety of the amendment. He then said it was the quaint confession of another teacher that "his foresight was better than his hindsight." Times had changed since then, and Senators had changed with them. The resolution of his friend from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] passed, and the information was sent in as desired, but the denunciation still went on.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY ABUSE OF THE REPUBLICANS

Under the guise of a resolution offered by the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Schurz,] the honorable Senator from Ohio yesterday engaged the attention of the Senate for four hours, and what was his speech? He meant no disrespect when he said that speech was a carping criticism. The Senator denounced the acts of the President, the acts of the State Executive of Louisiana, and the acts of the judiciary of the State and of the nation; but there was no denunciation of the deeds of violence and turmoil which keep the South in commotion; no denunciation of the acts of the 4th of September last in New-Orleans, when men were shot down like dogs in the streets of that city. It was the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] to whom the nation looked more than any other man to originate the policy of his party. The Senate listened to him four hours yesterday. Did it learn the policy of the Democratic Party, or the practical measures of legislation it proposed in respect to this Southern question? Did the Senator teach his fellow-Senators what to do in this imbroglio in Louisiana? It was easier to be a critic than an architect, easier to pull down than build up, and the speech of the leader of that party consisted in denouncing whatever was done by those charged with the administration of public affairs. The policy of the Democratic Party consisted in abusing its adversaries. The honorable Senator, [Mr. Thurman,] when commenting upon Southern outrages said, in effect, if such was the condition of society in the South it was time that the party which had been in power through the war, and since the war, should give way, and let another party come in. There was the clue which unraveled this we. That had been the gospel of the Democrats since the beginning. Make reconstruction a failure, make it a miscarriage, keep up an agitation, disturb, ferment, and revolutionize, and the time will come when the country, wearied and worn with commotion, will accept anything for a change. The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Scott,] knew how true this assertion was. Witness after witness appeared before the committee of which he was Chairman, and explained it. When the fighting ceased in the South, the right to vote was just as sacred there as in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. No man was denied that right, not even Jeff. Davis. Did they exercise it? No, Sir. They refused by every method to second the efforts of the Government to rebuild and rehabilitate the South, and now the Republicans were denounced by the Democratic leader on this floor and charged with only partial success. The hatred of equal rights and of the suffrage for the black man had ruled the hour. Had the men, who received the forgiveness of the nation received it in good faith, this Chamber would not ring to-day with this discussion.

THE ELECTION OF 1872.

The honorable Senator from Ohio in his argument went back to the election of 1872, and made that period a background for the events of three weeks ago. Who made the election in 1872 a fraud? It was Warmoth, the leader of the opposition in Louisiana—the champion of the Democracy—who was to carry the State for Greeley, and thus help to make him President. The election of 1872 in Louisiana was an organized fraud. The testimony before the Senate committee showed that Warmoth's control of the election machinery then was equal to 20,000 votes. In every form in which this question had been tried the decision had been against McEnery. The Constitution of Louisiana provided the mode by which the election could be contested. It was presented to the State Court in Louisiana, and the decision in every instance was against McEnery. The question was then presented to the House of Representatives, and the decision was against McEnery. It was then presented to the Senate of the United States, and the decision of a committee of that body, with only one dissenting voice, was against McEnery. It was true the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] and the then Senator from Georgia [Mr. Hill] did not concur in the report of the majority on all the points, but they concurred in the fact that the ballot-box in Louisiana had been polluted, and no result favorable to McEnery could be achieved except by fraud. The question was presented to the President of the United States. He decided against McEnery, and the Senate by its non-action had affirmed the judgment of the President. The Senator from Ohio came with a special plea, seeking by that to cloak or palliate the deeds which have been done in Louisiana.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Senator [Mr. Thurman] made the customary assault upon Judge Durell, and charged that he was supported by the President; that he issued an order which had no seal upon it, as if the President, in Washington, knew whether it had a seal or not, and, said the astute, if not uncharitable, Senator from Ohio, "How came the President, through his Attorney General, to send the telegram to Louisiana, announcing that the precepts of the United States Court must be obeyed before the order was issued by Durell?" The Chief Magistrate of the United States answered that question upon the very first page of that Message, which the Senator from Ohio found so conspicuous in omission. A temporary restraining order had been issued already by Judge Durell and it was absolutely disregarded by those against whom it was directed. That was a circumstance preceding the telegram complained of. The President said it had been made known to him that the United States Court had been defied. There was an answer to the Senator from Ohio. The President's telegram was that the decrees of the court must be obeyed. What else could he have said? This debate all revolved upon one pivot. An occurrence on the 4th of January last took place in a hotel in a distant city—in a hotel of the City of New-Orleans, leased by the State for public use. That was the orbit in which, ostensibly, this debate revolved. No responsibility for the doings in New-Orleans on the 4th of January touches the President of the United States. The first information he received in regard to them was simultaneous with the information given to all the citizens at large. The newspapers of the following day were his first informers. If there were those in Washington who knew that a revolution was to be attempted on the 4th of January the President of the United States was not one of them. On the 24th of December the President had requested Gen. Sheridan to make a tour of observation in the Southern States. Louisiana was not the only State mentioned. There was no personal conference between the President and Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Sheridan was in Chicago. The communication to him was in writing. It was referred to Gen. Sherman, and the substance of all was the order from the Secretary of War to Gen. Sheridan stating that the President wished him to visit Louisiana and Mississippi and ascertain for himself and for the information of the President the general condition of affairs in those States. He was directed to extend his visit to other States if he desired. What the President desired was to be advised, and receive such suggestions from Gen. Sheridan as he might think advisable. Mr. Conkling here read the letter of the Secretary of War to Gen. Sheridan. He next referred to the remarks of Mr. Bayard in reference to the President, and said he would commit to the record and the calm scrutiny of after times, when the din of this occasion had subsided, the act of the Chief Magistrate and the comment of the Senator from Delaware to stand side by side and testify of each other.

WHY SHERIDAN WAS SENT SOUTH.

Before the letter of the President directing Gen. Sheridan to go South, the President had been compelled to listen to tales of suffering to which no man could be deaf. They did not concern the election, but they concerned the lives, the homes, and property of those who had never been false to their country's flag, and under that flag were hunted as if they were wild beasts. These entreaties summoned the Chief Magistrate to his feet. One of these entreaties had reached him but three days before. It came from one who for twenty years had been a resident of Shreveport, a judicial officer, not appointed by the President, but appointed by the court.

Mr. CONKLING spoke of scenes of disorder, and had Mr. Boutwell read for him from the testimony taken by the committee in reference to scenes in Red River Parish, where it was charged that the freedmen were driven from their homes by the whites. He said troops were stationed in Louisiana, and their presence there was lawful, because the slender remnant of our army must be stationed somewhere. It must be stationed in some State, and no matter where found, its right to be there was unquestioned, and its withdrawal from New-Orleans would have been possible only with a Chief Magistrate in open connivance with murderers and traitors. What would Gen. Washington have said about ordering the troops away from New-Orleans, where the air was murky and heavy with violence, and stationing them somewhere where all was peace. This question was presented to Washington when four counties in the western part of Pennsylvania resisted a whisky tax. An inspector and a surveyor were resisted, and Washington ordered out and put on foot 15 000 men, and went to command them himself. The revolt was abandoned, but armed men in great numbers trod the soil of Pennsylvania to preserve the peace and prevent any further outbreak. [Mr. Conkling here sent to the Clerk's desk and had read from the Message of Washington in reference to that occurrence.]

REASONS FOR KEEPING TROOPS IN LOUISIANA.

Resuming his argument, he said troops were first sent to New-Orleans under a requisition of the Governor of Louisiana, and were allowed to remain there to aid in enforcing the laws of the State. He then referred to the seizure of arms in New-Orleans, in September last, by the White League, and said they had never been given up, although the President, by his proclamation, called upon the insurgents to lay down their arms and return peaceably to their homes. Yet, after more than three months had elapsed, they stood defying the Federal Government. The arms not returned consisted of two mountain howitzers, 624 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 201 Winchester rifles, 664 Enfield rifles, ninety-three Spencer carbines, and 1,594 bayonets. These arms were carried by these men to-day, and they were in rebellion against the proclamation commanding them to lay them down. The Chief Magistrate required no defense for allowing soldiers of the Union to remain in the State of Louisiana after the 14th of September, when they had been summoned there to arrest a business so bloody. Forty-eight hours before the Message of the President was sent to the Senate the honorable Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Schurz,] declaring he intended to speak with calmness and impartiality, told the country he was in possession of all the information necessary to form his judgment, and proceeded to arraign the President as the doer of deeds in Louisiana on the 4th of January.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S NON-PARTISAN SPEECH.

Mr. CONKLING here read from the remarks of Mr. Schurz in reference to the President, and said that was the language of the Senator from Missouri, who, standing, as it were, upon the ashes of human ambition, assumed to weigh in exact scales, and with unfevered hand, the motives and acts of one charged with the administration of the laws. The meanest culprit was entitled to be heard in his own defense, and there was an assumption of his innocence until he was proved guilty; but for an American President, in an American Senate, there was neither hearing nor assumption. Such is passion—such is the hot breath of party feeling. Gen. Sheridan was equally undeserving of praise or blame for the doings in New-Orleans on the 4th of January, as he was not in command when the Legislature met. He states this fact himself, and with that innate heroism which will be worn as one of the brightest trophies of the nation when his traducers are forgotten. He says he is willing to be held responsible for what others did to preserve the peace, though under the law he cannot make himself responsible for acts which he did not do.

SHERIDAN AND THE CHICAGO FIRE.

When a great conflagration had visited a proud city of the West, when blocks and homes and stately edifices were crumbled to the earth, when those whose platform consists in irreverence to all law followed the fire, as sharks follow a ship, for the purpose of plundering the property of others, Gen. Sheridan, with the soldiers of this country, made with their bayonets a cordon around the goods and chattels of the people of that city and saved them from robbery. Yet the Governor of the State of Illinois made him the object of special chastisement in a special Message. Men went before the Grand Jury seeking to have him indicted, seeking to trail his plume in the dust.

SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES.

Mr. CONKLING here sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, Gen. Sheridan's dispatch to the Secretary of War, saying: "I see my way clear, if you will only have confidence." Commenting upon this dispatch, he said: Gen. Sheridan, in a seething caldron of corruption, feared that rumors might cause his superiors here to feel a distrust in him, and sent this dispatch to the Secretary. It was then that the Secretary replied in haste: "All of us approve your course." Later in the day he sent him another dispatch, to the effect that the President and Cabinet were firm in the belief that all acts of his in New-Orleans had been and would be judicious. Referring to the banditti dispatch, Mr. Conkling said that Gen. Sheridan did suggest impossible and violent modes of procedure; as a lawyer, he could hardly obtain a diploma. He doubted if he could obtain the degree of LL. D. from any charity college in the land. If Sheridan called murderers banditti, what code had he offended? He applied the term to notorious malefactors. Those who robbed and plundered, and such as he has offended, object to it. The right of Sheridan had been challenged in this Chamber to breathe the free air of the Republic. But, should the day come when a degenerate apostate would judge him unfit to breathe the free air of this Republic, then we had better burn the memorials of our forefathers, dance on the tomb at Mount Vernon, and fling down the obelisk on Bunker Hill. Sheridan's sword was not the stained sword of an assassin. The blood upon it was of those who tried to destroy the fairest fabric of a free Government that the world has ever seen. It was the sword of a soldier who had been fighting, that free government might not perish from the earth. He [Mr. Conkling] would gladly, in this Chamber, let bygones be bygones; but when this most illustrious soldier was denounced, the retrospect was forced upon him. Sweeping denunciations and disparagement of the national authorities will not pacify the South. They will not carry the next Presidential election. When Gov. Kellogg is impeached or indicted, when Gen. Emory or Gen. De Trobriand is prosecuted by court martial, or otherwise, then grave questions may arise. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] cried out yesterday, "What excuse has Emory?" He [Mr. Conkling] did not know. He did not appear for Gen. Emory. He did not appear to vindicate the President of the United States; he needed no vindication; he was a stranger to the whole proceedings. He did not appear to champion the Republican Party. The Republican Party was in no sense privy to the record of the transactions in New-Orleans.

THE NEW-YORK MEETING.

Mr. CONKLING next referred to the New-York meeting, and said it had been asserted there that the Legislature expired when the five men were removed. He read from the speech of George Ticknor Curtis, as reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, to the effect that if a single member of the Legislature was removed by any interference, the legal existence of the Legislature was destroyed because its authority was destroyed, and that sentiment met with applause.

THE AFFAIR OF JAN. 4.

Resuming his argument, the Senator said: Much had been done in Louisiana on both sides which he could not approve. He did not appear for Gov. Kellogg, but he spoke for common sense, for common right. If there was a defect in Kellogg's title to the office of Governor, that had nothing to do with this case. He argued that the laws of Louisiana required the clerk of the former House to call the roll of the succeeding one, and the law was made for the very purpose of avoiding such a stratagem and conspiracy as was witnessed in the Legislature on the 4th of January. He read from the statutes of Louisiana the law touching this case, and argued that it was for the purpose of facilitating the organization of the respective bodies that the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives should hold over from one term to another until the qualification of their successors in office. So said the statute applying to the Lower House of Congress, and all the States of the Union bowed to that statute, no matter how high party malice ran. He then spoke of the meeting of the Legislature on the 4th inst., and said of the 102 members fifty-two were Republicans and fifty Democrats. He next referred to the kidnapping of Cousin, and said after the Legislature was organized he was set free, and one of his captors, a Mr. Parayune Smith, signed a recognizance that he would appear to answer the charge of having embezzled $3 two years before, while Collector of Taxes for two days. What Senator had risen on the other side to denounce this act of lawlessness? He had no right to refer to the proceedings of the other House of Congress, but the newspapers informed us that a special committee had been raised to inquire if a witness summoned before the House could be arrested for defamation of character while attending as a witness. He mentioned this to show that the utmost care should be taken as to guarding the liberty, not only of a legislator, but even of a witness before a legislative body.

DEMOCRATIC DISAPPROBATION OF OUTRAGE.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] said yesterday that he disapproved of outrages. James Buchanan disapproved of secession, but said he did not know any way to put it down. Mr. Conkling then argued that it was the encouragement which the Democrats of the South received from those of the North that caused them to commit outrages. They relied upon the Northern Democracy in 1861. Did any man here believe that 8,000,000 of people without skilled labor, without resources, would have waged a bloody war against 21,000,000 of people, with the means to conquer beyond any other people mentioned in history, had they not relied for assistance upon their party in the North? He remembered the assertions then from Southern men that the Confederate troops would be paid in coin from Boston banks, and that they would water their horses in the Hudson. The Senator from Ohio had spoken of inhuman butcheries in the South as homicides not warranted by law. It was no way to deter strong-headed men from violence by telling them that they were right in complaining of all their grievances. If the Democrats wanted to deter violence in the South they could not do it by denouncing the laws of Congress. He said on the night before the meeting of the Legislature a man who resembled a Republican member of that body was shot down in the streets of New-Orleans—his resemblance cost him his life. That showed the existence of a conspiracy. The Senator commented at considerable length upon the meeting of the Legislature, saying that fifty-two Republicans had agreed upon Michael Hahn for Speaker and the fifty Democrats had agreed upon Wiltz. The five men who were seated by the Democrats had no right to participate in the Legislature, and the contrivance by which Wiltz seized the chair was void unless fifty men could outvote fifty-two, and he could not see how that could be done, though his friend in front of him (referring to Senator Edmunds) reminded him that the fifty were Democrats, and that Democrats were very prolific in voting. [Laughter.] The Democrats, after getting possession of the Legislature, compelled the attendance of Republicans by brandishing knives and pistols, and laid hold of them *vi et armis*, forcing them to submit. He read at length from the memorial sent to Congress by the Conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature, and said those members were the first to appoint a committee to wait upon the military and request its intervention. Upon the appearance of Gen. De Trobriand and his staff, the Legislative Hall rang with Democratic approbation, and it was then that this usurping Speaker laid the thanks of the State of Louisiana at the feet of Gen De Trobriand with his sword at his side, saying that he thanked him, for he had prevented bloodshed. He next referred to the Senate of Louisiana, saying it was the duty of all its members to be present, but every Democratic Senator absented himself from that duty on the 4th inst., and were all in caucus with the members of the House. The Democratic Senators intended to secede from the lawful Senate and join the House in the recognition of the men who inaugurated the bloody revolution in September. This conglomerated blot, this bloody revolution was set on foot by men whose very existence to-day testified to the laxity of the laws.

AID OF TROOPS IN OTHER STATES.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. Hamilton] had contended that the Governor of Louisiana had no right to interfere in the organization of a Legislature. No one said a Governor could organize a Legislature. The Governor of a State had nothing to do with consecrating a Bishop or dedicating a church, but if a tumult should arise at such consecration or dedication the civil magistrate had as much right to suppress it as if it had broken out at a race-course, in a play-house, or a skating-rink. The civil authorities in Switzerland had nothing to do with baptizing children, but the other day when such baptizing in Geneva was attended with disturbance, not only the civil authorities, but the military, laid strong arms upon the offenders. He next referred to the recent disturbances in the Penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., and the call of the Governor for Federal troops from Omaha, which were immediately sent.

Mr. THURMAN asked where was the law for furnishing troops for quelling the disturbance in the Penitentiary?

Mr. CONKLING said he was glad that humanity went so far that even the convicts in the Penitentiary of Nebraska were not without somebody to speak for them. Why was it that, of all those who had supported the temple of liberty, none had brought forward a resolution in regard to the use of troops at Lincoln? There had not even been a spasm of virtue here in regard to it.

Mr. CONKLING then read from fourth Wharton, second Campbell, Russell on Crimes, and other legal authorities, as to what constituted a conspiracy and riot, and argued that the courts had ruled frequently in cases where there was less evidence of conspiracy than in New-Orleans, that there was sufficient cause for arrest, indictment, and punishment.

Without concluding his argument, at 5:20 o'clock P. M. he yielded to Mr. Sargent for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned accordingly.

A DUEL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A QUARREL GROWING OUT OF THE REBELLION—ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS, WOUNDED IN THE ARM, ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 20.

Shortly after daylight yesterday morning a duel was fought on the beach near Black Point, between Paul Zecchi, of Oakland, originally a Southern man, and a Northern man named Ives, who is temporarily sojourning here. The duel resulted from an incident of the rebellion. Zecchi was an officer in the Confederate service, and Ives had a brother serving in the ranks of the Union army under Sherman. This brother had volunteered to do duty as a Federal spy and while thus engaged was captured by the Confederates. He was tried by a drum-head court-martial, sentenced to death, and hanged on the morning after his arrest. Zecchi was the officer who captured him, and he also played a prominent part in the execution of the youthful spy. The surviving brother cherished a bitter hatred against Zecchi, and upon accidentally meeting him in a ball-room in this city accused him of the murder of his younger brother. He called him an assassin, murderer, and by other opprobrious terms. Zecchi retaliated by calling him an infamous carpet-bagger. Friends interfered and prevented them from coming to blows. They met again on the Oakland ferry-boat a few days ago and quarreled. Ives then sent a challenge to Zecchi, which was accepted. Colt's revolvers were selected as the weapons. John Breckenridge officiated as Zecchi's second and a gentleman named Williams acted in the same capacity for Ives. Ten paces were measured off, the weapons examined and loaded, and Zecchi and Ives took up their respective positions. A third gentleman in the party was to give the command to fire, and he accordingly stationed himself where both Ives and Zecchi could see and hear him. Zecchi received the bullet in the fleshy part of his left arm, immediately below the shoulder. But he gave no sign that he was hurt. Ives dropped his arm after firing. Zecchi slowly raised his revolver while its muzzle pointed upward, when he discharged its contents into the air. To the surprise of those present, Zecchi demanded a second fire. The revolvers were reloaded, but Ives declined to fire again, and Zecchi's second endeavored to dissuade his principal from proceeding any further, entreating him to retire from the field so that his wound could be dressed. Zecchi insisted upon another shot, and finding entreaty useless, placed the muzzle of his revolver against his own breast, over the region of his heart, and pulled the trigger. The cap fortunately missed fire, and just as he had recocked his weapon his second disarmed him and prevented him from committing suicide. The two parties thereupon returned to their carriages, and were driven back to town. No arrests have been made.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF JOHN McMAHON.

Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday in the case of John McMahon, who died from the effects of a fall he received at the corner of Twelfth and West streets, on the night of Jan. 21, under circumstances which gave rise to the suspicion that he had met with foul play. On the night referred to he was seen standing on the sidewalk outside of Mr. Burns' store, at the corner of West and Twelfth streets, engaged in an altercation with Burns, to whom he applied some offensive epithets. Soon afterward cries were heard by persons residing in the neighborhood, and McMahon was seen falling while Burns' door was closed in his face. McMahon was immediately taken up stairs to his lodgings by his wife and nephew, but was quite dead when they reached his room. Several witnesses were examined, but no evidence was adduced to prove that Burns was responsible for his death. The deceased was endeavoring to obtain access to his store for the purpose of obtaining drink, and as he had already drank a good deal Mr. Burns refused to give him any more. The jury, therefore, returned a verdict of accidental death.

CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATIONS AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The examinations at the Normal College were concluded yesterday. The subject of the day's examination was literature. The paper on this subject was as follows: 1. In what does Chaucer's excellence consist, and what service did he render, first, to the literature, and second, to the language? 2. Mention Spenser's minor works? What is the subject of his Epithalamium, and how does it rank with poems of the same kind? 3. State the number of female types to be found in Shakespeare. Mention four of his strong-minded, intellectual women, four of his especially witty women, and describe one kind of female he has never painted. 4. What advantage had Milton in the choice of subject for his epic, and what disadvantage? How did he manage the artistic structure of his poem? 5. Write a brief sketch of Locke; give his characteristics as a man, and the three foundations on which his intellectual influence rests. The students will have a short vacation after this examination, and will meet on Monday morning in the chapel of the Normal College, but the results of the examination will probably not be officially announced until Tuesday.

LIQUORS UNDERVALUED.

United States District Attorney Bliss has begun a suit in the United States District Court against Anthony Oechs, of No. 73 New street, importer of wines and liquors, to recover $100,000 alleged to be due the Government on account of undervaluations on invoices of wines, &c., imported by Oechs.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA........WED., Feb. 3|ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 27
CUBA........WED., Feb. 10|PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE..........Saturday, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Feb. 9.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Feb. 16.
From Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Tues. Jan. 26, 9 A. M.|Erin, Sat., Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.
Spain...Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M.|Italy...Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Saturday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Wednesday Jan. 27.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

R. H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS..........Feb. 5.
ANDES..........Feb. 23.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 13.
ATLAS..........March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. F. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 4
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)..........Thursday, Feb. 18
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Feb. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:10, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids, beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

THE "STAR" SPRING BED.—PATENTED, with adjustable, reversible slats, composed of wood and wire only, no hiding places for vermin: strong enough for any two persons under 500 pounds: the best lying bed in the world, regardless of price; warranted to give satisfaction or money returned; liberal terms to the trade; sent in compact bundle on receipt of money.

Price, single bed, $4 50; double bed, $5 50.
Call and examine at "Depot of the People's Pumps."
W. S. BLUNT,
No. 77 Beekman st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COLORED STEEL engraving of Church's Niagara Falls. Address, stating price, and where can be seen, J. B., Box No. 2,040 Post Office.

WANTED—WESTON'S SECOND-HAND CENTRIfugal machines; state lowest cash price. Address COLWELL & BROTHER, foot of West 27th st., New-York City.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATHEW B. BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,833.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mathew B. Brady of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman st., corner of Nassau st., rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875.
ja22-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. JOHNSTON and EDWARD J. HALE, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John J. Johnston and Edward J. Hale, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LANGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas Langan, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX ROSENSTOCK and LEOPOLD COHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,991.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Max Rosenstock and Leopold Cohen, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1875.
P. JOSEPH HECKER, Assignee,
ja15-law3wF* No. 355 Broadway, New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Executors.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY,
s11-law6mF.*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON,
o2-law6mF* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator. No. 49 Wall st. au28-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-lawtf26F*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. WETMORE, as executor of the last will and testament of George Long, deceased; Mary C. Lacombe, Sarah E. Burckle, Susan Morrison, Evert D. Long, John Burckle, Susan Burckle, Henry Long, Louisa S. E. Dambman, George F. A. Dambman, and Charles F. W. Dambman, defendents.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the County Court-house, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1874.
JOHN T. CORNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 30th day of September, 1874.
JOHN T. CORNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja22-law6wF*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Two fine new coupé harnesses, gold mounted and silver plated; also, fine light single and grocery or express harness. No. 143 East 59th st., third floor.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND HORSE CLOTHING.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest prices. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TRUCK AND WAGON FACTORY.—ONE AND two horse trucks on hand, made in the best manner; orders attended to promptly.
W. WESTERFIELD, No. 177 Prince st.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND HEARSE, clarence front, in good condition. Address for three days, WILLIAM MORRIS, Earle's Hotel, Canal st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

$5 TO $6 PER WEEK.—GOOD BOARD, with pleasant rooms; single rooms $6, ladies, $4, with every home comfort; parlor with free use of piano; hot and cold water, baths, &c.; English family. No. 353 West 35th st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., elegantly furnished room on first floor, with every convenience, to let without board to gentleman; references.

NO. 35 GRAMERCY PLACE, (NO. 152 EAST 20th st.,) near 3d av.—Room, good board, fire and gas, for two, $13. Also, a small room for a gentleman, reasonable.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A desirable suite of spacious apartments, on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, at No. 45 5th av. References exchanged.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—TWO PLEASANT communicating rooms, with southern exposure and large closets, on second floor, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 385 5TH AV.
Miss Bushnell has now ready a parlor floor, private table; references exchanged.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.
Rooms to let, singly or en suite, with board; central location. References exchanged.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR—BOARD IF desired; location, 25th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—FRONT rooms on third floor; newly furnished; with or without board.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, large and small, for gentlemen. No. 89 Macdougal st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A THIRD STORY, sunny room to let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

BOARD AT NO. 255 4TH AV.—PLEASANT rooms.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—TO LET, TWO rooms connecting, on second floor, with board.

NO. 312 14TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A FEW nicely furnished rooms at moderate prices.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN (GERMAN) OF HIGH EDUcation and best of references, desires board and room in a respectable family, in exchange for private lessons, (music and languages.) Address E. M., care of Edw. Schuberth & Co., No. 23 Union square.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, two rooms and board in a private family, on or near 5th av.; will pay $50 a week. Address Mr. GORDON, Box No. 2,940.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WANTED by a single gentleman, above 14th st., in a private family. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS REQUIRED for the pupils and others of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., to be delivered on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and designated.

Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each contractor, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests.

The articles will be inspected by an officer of the school.

For details apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

DAVID WETMORE,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.
LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REpairs to Steam Dredge No. 2, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 11th February, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, Friday, Jan. 22, A. D. 1875.

Present, Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, District Judge.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (complainant) vs. The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, Samuel M. Nickerson, Ransom R. Cable, Cornelius Lynde, The Orion and Minersville Railroad Company, and Philander L. Cable (defendants)—In Chancery.

It appearing to the court that through inadvertence the order entered in this cause on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1874, in the words following—

It satisfactorily appearing to this court that among the objects of the above suit is the foreclosure of mortgages given to said complainant as Trustee for all the bondholders, to secure two different series of the bonds of the said Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, to the aggregate amount of nine millions of dollars, and that there may arise conflicts of interest among the holders of said bonds as to their respective rights, equities, and claims of priority in the premises, and that the holders of said bonds are numerous, scattered, many of them residents of Germany, in Europe, and to a large extent unknown; on motion of the solicitor for complainant: It is ordered by the court that notice be given to all the holders of said bonds to appear and intervene in this cause on or before the first Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, (1875,) and present to this court for adjudication their respective equities and claims of priority, if any they have; or, in default thereof, that they will be deemed to stand upon an equality with other bondholders similarly situated, as set forth in said bill of complaint. And it is further ordered, that the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a daily newspaper of general circulation published respectively in each of the Cities of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; New-York, in the State of New-York, and Berlin, in Germany, and in two newspapers of general circulation published in the City of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, one of which shall be a daily newspaper, the last of said publications to be at least four weeks previous to the first Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and for the Cities of Berlin and Frankfort to be in the German language,

—has not been published in the City of New-York, as required by said order:

It is hereby ordered that this order be published for five successive days, commencing the 26th day of January, A. D. 1875, in the daily editions of the New-York *Tribune* and The New-York *Times*, two newspapers published in said City of New-York.

Above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of said order. WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED INTENDS TO APPLY to the Board of Health on the 3d of February, 1875, for a permit to slaughter animals on the premises between 34th and 35th sts., 11th av. and North River.
HENRY DRAPER.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS,
OF FISK UNIVERSITY,
Nashville, Tenn.,
will give their
FIRST CONCERT
in New-York, since returning from their
MARVELOUSLY SUCCESSFUL TOUR
IN ENGLAND,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

This company has been reorganized by Prof. George L. White, assisted by Prof. Theodore F. Seward, and they have now undertaken to raise $100,000 to further enlarge the facilities, and to lay the foundation of permanent endowment for Fisk University.

The Concert will surpass in attractiveness those which were so universally popular two and three years ago.

Sale of tickets will begin Thursday, Jan. 28, at Steinway Hall, and at the rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 56 Reade st.

Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c.

Doors open at 7:15 o'clock; Concert begins at 8 o'clock.

The FIRST CONCERT in Brooklyn will be at the Academy of Music,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

SECRETARY FISH AND HIS SON-IN-LAW.
A FISHY TAIL.
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ILLNESS OF MRS. ROUSBY.

Messrs. Grau & Chizzola beg to announce that in consequence of the continued illness of Mrs. Rousby, as attested by the accompanying certificate,

THE LYCEUM THEATRE WILL REMAIN CLOSED until further notice. Purchasers of tickets can have their money refunded at the box office.

GENTLEMEN: Mrs. Rousby has been threatened with diphtheria. I think the disease is under control, but I am quite certain that she will not be able to act this week.
Yours truly,
(Signed,) FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.
THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 28, 1875.
Messrs. GRAU & CHIZZOLA, Lyceum Theatre.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.
Every evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
Fourth month in New-York of the brilliant success of
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original mirthful and ventriloquial entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
"The Wandering Minstrels,"
"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow,"
"The English Railway Porter,"
"Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of
"SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."
Ticket-office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

CUBANS! READ THIS WEEK'S ARCADIAN.

THE NORTH POLE.
Lecture by the late Chief Engineer, EMIL SCHUMANN, of the Polaris, on the recent famous
AMERICAN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.
Capt. Budington, late commander of the Polaris; Esquimaux Joe, the heroic guide, and other members of the expedition will be present, at Steinway Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock. Ticket Offices, 33 Union square, 114 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING at 8,
HERNANDEZ FOSTER,
in JACK HARKAWAY
Among the Brigands.
AFTERNOON at 2,
the great melodrama,
JACK
SHEPPARD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, cooks, &c., German, Swedes, English, Protestants, and others, for City or country; good, capable, reliable help ready at reduced wages, with good recommendations. To be seen at the large Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEment and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, competent girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and tidy with her work and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver and glass; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, COMPEtent girl, with good references, as chamber-maid, or to do house-work in a small family. Call at No. 65 Carmine st., Room No. 9.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Address S. M., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress. Call or address No. 406 1st av., between 23d and 24th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress, with good City references; prefer a country place. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid and fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 East 19th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTEStant woman, who is also an excellent washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country work of all kinds; has a daughter about fourteen; very useful; requires no wages for her this Winter if together; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Apply at No. 319 East 32d st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 370 West 52d st., corner 9th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; UNderstands all kinds of meats, game, soups, and is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; no objections to assist in washing; also good baker; City or country. Apply at No. 155 West 27th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a gentleman's family; understands soups, entrees, and puddings of all kinds. Call at No. 12 Washington square, north, former employer's.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook and assist with washing and ironing, or as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 43 Perry st., rear.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELCH WOMAN, AS cook in a private family; best of references. Apply at No. 241 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL AS cook in an American family; can do cooking of all kinds; best City reference. Call at 323 East 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, and to assist with the washing. Address or call at No. 342 East 34th st., first floor.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH girl, who is a good plain cook and laundress. Call at or address No. 330 East 22d st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored servants, male and female, for any capacity, can be supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do general house-work in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 411 8th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper in a private family, or would care for an invalid lady; good reference. Address M. J., Box 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—HAS HAD MANY YEARS EXperience in private family, school, or hotel; is thoroughly competent to take entire supervision; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 35 Bond st.

KITCHEN GIRL, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, experienced German girl, as kitchen girl or to do chamber-work. Address No. 38 6th st., Hoboken.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City references; understands all kinds of fine work, and is thorough in her business. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWISS-French Protestant woman; is a good seamstress, fond of children, capable to teach French; speaks good English; City references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG CHILD'S nurse; is kind to grown children, and a good plain sewer; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTANT person as nurse and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and sewing-machine; best City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman as monthly nurse, or nurse to an invalid; the best references. Call or address No. 271 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS GENERAL FAMILY SEAMstress, dress and cloakmaker, to go out by the day or month; can cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses in different styles. Address Dressmaker, No. 611 East 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 126 East Eighth st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class waitress; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, with excellent City references; is a thorough waitress. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND in a dining-saloon; best of references. Apply at No. 241 East 28th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT AMUSEMENT RESORT OF THE METROPOLIS.

The Hippodrome declared a necessity by the public demand for entertainment.

Equestrianism elevated to fine art, and illustrated by exhibitions of the greatest merit.

The noble servant of man developed to the utmost extent.

The science of equine endurance and intelligence exemplified.

This Friday Night. { GRAND TROTTING MATCH. GRAND TROTTING MATCH. GRAND TROTTING MATCH.
CLOSING TOURNAMENT. CLOSING TOURNAMENT. CLOSING TOURNAMENT. } Saturday Night, Jan. 30.

MENAGERIE OF 600 RARE WILD BEASTS.
MENAGERIE OF 600 RARE WILD BEASTS.
MENAGERIE OF 600 RARE WILD BEASTS.

ADMISSION HALF PRICE. ADMISSION HALF PRICE.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8.

IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DEAD?
CARTOON.
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BENEFIT NIGHT.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JAN. 29,
FIRST BENEFIT
in America of
Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE.
LITTLE EM'LY
and
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

*** During the entire week beginning Feb. 1
THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED
for careful and elaborate rehearsals by the company, and of the scenery and grand mechanism of the grand Shakespearean pageant
HENRY V.,
which will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

*** THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 29, an extraordinary bill for the BENEFIT of Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE. LITTLE EM'LY and THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

*** Farewell Matinee of LITTLE EM'LY to-morrow. Evening an extra bill.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
GREAT OPTICAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29,
STEREOPTICON VIEWS IN EUROPE,
Imported expressly for this occasion,
under the personal direction of
Mr. GEO. G. ROCKWOOD.
Illustrated musically by the Choir of the Broadway Tabernacle.
Admission, 50 cents.

ESSENCE OF CONGRESS.
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

PARK THEATRE. OPERA BOUFFE.
LAST NIGHTS
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
Reduced prices—Matinee, $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.
IN ADVANCED PREPARATION,
the sensation of all the leading European capitals,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
which will be produced, with new scenery by Matt Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin; new properties and furniture specially manufactured, new costumes from Paris, and a picked cast, introducing Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY, from the Folies Dramatique, Paris.
ANNOUNCEMENTS TO-MORROW OF FIRST NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mrs. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Now ready the new burlesque,
THE SHOCKRAUN.
Every scene and appointment entirely new.
First appearance of Mr. JOHN HART.
Mr. ALEX. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist.
Mr. JAMES CLARKE, Irish Comedian.
New Stars and all the Old Favorites.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

THE CHARITY BALL.
(TWENTIETH SEASON.)
Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February,
under the usual management.
The few tickets not in the hands of the Committee may be had at Delmonico's at $5 each.

THE CHARITY BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 4.
Gentlemen purchase for the above KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair.
EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each.
French embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at
PEREGO'S, NO. 85 NASSAU ST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. S. C. FRANCE in the sensational drama of
MARKED FOR LIFE.
Concluding with the IRISH OUTLAW.

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS.
STEINWAY HALL,
FEB. 17, 1875.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, and respectful, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

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COACHMAN.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WHO wants a first-class coachman or groom, with excellent references, can find one by applying to W. S., at late employer's, No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 4, or No. 130 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; strictly temperate; twelve years' best City reference for honesty and capability. Call or address Coachman, No. 644 6th av., for two days.

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GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH: thoroughly competent to take charge of a greenhouse hot and cold graperies fruits, and vegetables, &c.; highly recommended. Address M. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

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WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG German as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; City references. Address A. B., Box NO. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING SOME English, some years in this City; can furnish the best of City references; is a good table waiter; willing, kind, and obliging; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, as private waiter; thoroughly competent; will be disengaged by the 1st; the highest references given. Call or address, Waiterman, at present employer's, No. 27 West 45th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended from last place. Address J. B., for two days, at 1,182 Broadway.

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WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man of eighteen or twenty-two years, as indoor servant, at a gentleman's country seat; applicant must come well recommended for good moral character, be active and cleanly in his habits; intelligent, showing in his actions a desire to please the family, who will not overlook such desirable and necessary qualifications. Address IMNA, Box No. 2,805 Post Office.

WANTED—A WELSH LAUNDRESS; MUST BE willing to live in the country. Call at No. 475 5th av., on Friday, from 1 until 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; A THOROughly experienced woman, with first-class City references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID in a private family; City reference required. Apply at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED—A WAITER IN AN OYSTER AND CHOP house. Apply at No. 376 8th av., between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS. No. 216 West 44th st.; City references. Friday morning.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, with City references. Apply at No. 322 5th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN HAVing from $10,000 to $20,000, willing to go West, and for two or three years to work hard, may possibly make an arrangement with an established house in a large Western city, by addressing X. A. X., Box No. 148, *Times* office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st. and Broadway. Every night at 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
WOMEN OF THE DAY!
A GREAT SUCCESS.

The *Evening Post* says: "We advise any of our fellow-beings who are suffering in mind, body, or estate to go forthwith to the Fifth Avenue Theatre and enliven their melancholy by seeing 'Women of the Day.'"

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Miss SARA JEWETT,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM,
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER,
Miss NINA VARIAN,
Miss JEAN BURNSIDE.

Mr. JAMES LEWIS,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. GEORGE PARKES,
Mr. LOUIS JAMES,
Mr. D. WHITING,
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT,
Mr. F. CHAPMAN.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

REALISTIC SCENERY! FASHIONABLE TOILETS! RESPLENDENT BEAUTIES!

Mr. DALY has to announce that in view of the GREAT SUCCESS of the above comedy, ALL NOVELTIES ARE POSTPONED for the present, including a STIRRING PARISIAN SENSATION, which has been many months in preparation, and also A GREAT COMIC NOVELTY, the production of which has been deferred by the success of
WOMEN OF THE DAY.

THE AMERICAN DRAMA.
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
THIRTY-SIXTH TO FORTY-THIRD TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, SEVENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

TRINCULO ON ENGLISH OPERA.
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29.
First time here in English of Ambroise Thomas' charming and highly successful Opera,
MIGNON. MIGNON. MIGNON.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mrs. VAN ZANDT, Miss BEAUMONT, Messrs. PEAKES, COYLE, MORGAN, and WM. CASTLE in the cast.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
KELLOGG IN BOHEMIAN GIRL.
MONDAY NEXT, MARTHA—KELLOGG, BEAUMONT, MAAS, CARLETON, &c.
TUESDAY, ERNANI—VAN ZANDT, CASTLE, CARLETON, PEAKES, &c.
Secure seats for either night at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 111 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ELEVENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
71ST TO 77TH PERFORMANCE.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:50.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

LIFE OF U. S. GRANT.
CARTOON.
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the society drama,
CLOTILDE; or, THE BRUISED HEART.
First week of MY WIFE'S VISITORS.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

THE BEST SEATS FOR THE OPERA, IN FRONT Balcony and Parquette; also Barnum's and all theatres, six days in advance, at "TYSON'S" NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

A CONCERT GRAND, IN GOOD ORDER, $350; a bargain; elegant 7⅓ octave square piano, stool and cover, $275; organs, $100. RAVEN & CO., No. 118 West 14th st.

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Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
Unapproached in capacity and elegance. WINNERS of three highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at VIENNA 1873, Paris 1867; and at *Industrial Exhibitions in America always*. NEW STYLES *with most important improvement ever made*. Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs ($200), a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. Etagere Organs ($175), very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the People, in the great hall at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, Jan. 30, the lecture will be delivered by Prof. GEORGE L. GOODALE, of Harvard College, on "The Leaf and its Work," being the second of a series of four lectures on
BOTANY.
Tickets can be had at the office of the Cooper Union, and the bookstores of A. Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DE CORDOVA
will deliver his new lecture,
BUMBERLY & CO.,
At STEINWAY HALL, FEB. 2.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.
A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE INTERMEDIATE examination of the classes in this College will commence on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued until Saturday the 6th. The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUcate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

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MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—FOR Young Ladies and Children. Combining home care and a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF.

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ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

HOME FOR CHILDREN. ADDRESS HOME, Stratford, Conn.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER, PAINSTAKING AND SUCCESSful, instructs children in English and music; highest City references; terms moderate. Address R. B., Teacher, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES AN ADDITIONAL ENgagement to teach English, either in a school or family; can furnish best of references. Address H. G., care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

RAPID TRANSIT.

POPULARITY OF THE NEW MOVEMENT.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS—PUBLIC INTEREST MANIFESTED—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE IN RELATION TO THE MATTER—THE COMMITTEE ON CHEAP TRANSPORTATION DISCUSS THE SUBJECT.

The new rapid-transit movement, which was first made known through the columns of THE TIMES on the 18th inst., has rapidly acquired popularity, and the meeting of the merchants and business men at the office of Drake Brothers, No. 66 Broadway, on Wednesday, has already been followed by important results. The people, finding that the gentlemen present on that occasion were in earnest and aimed at a practical solution of the question without reference to plans or schemes of any previous origin, at once demonstrated their willingness to aid any sensible measures that may be adopted toward the desired end. Every branch of commerce has been reached by the action of the conference on Wednesday, and men of all classes are eager to aid the movement.

Throughout the City yesterday this subject formed the principal topic of conversation, and the propriety of the new course proposed was universally recognized. Mayor Wickham thought that the present time afforded him a proper opportunity to call the attention of the Board of Aldermen to the question, and he did so in a Message given fully below, which contains, besides other suggestions, a recommendation that they give prompt consideration to this subject, and that they appoint a committee with instructions to investigate it thoroughly by hearing all parties more particularly interested.

The Committee on Cheap Transportation at their annual meeting yesterday referred particularly to the new movement, and while discussing certain methods of rapid transit, agreed that the conclusions reached by the merchants' conference on Wednesday were the proper basis for a successful carrying out of the scheme.

Of course, the action of the business men has aroused the projectors of rapid transit schemes and the owners of charters to the possibility of their successful application now. Meetings are already announced for the purpose of ventilating the claims of existing charters. The first of these gatherings occurred yesterday at Delmonico's, corner of William and Beaver streets, in the interest of the Swain "three-tier" scheme. Their resolutions and proceedings were not divulged, and nothing will be made public until some plan of action is decided upon.

In addition to numerous promises of subscriptions, an addition of $1,000 from W. R. Bergholz was yesterday made to the list of sums definitely pledged.

HOW THE PROPOSAL IS RECEIVED.

The committee appointed to draft a subscription paper, which Mr. J. M. Drake, Chairman of the Merchants' Conference, was empowered to appoint on Wednesday, was not selected yesterday, because the duties to be performed by it are of such a nature as to call for great care in the appointment of its members. They must be, said Mr. Drake to a TIMES reporter, yesterday, men totally free from bias or connection with any railroad or scheme likely to impair their efficiency, and they must be so well known that their names will add strength to the movement. Mr. Drake added that the proceedings with reference to a public meeting are held in abeyance for a time, in consequence of important suggestions made to him by gentlemen of influence and wealth. But a committee will be appointed forthwith to carry out the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting. Yesterday Mr. Drake had been engaged in visiting prominent gentlemen in the City with whom he was conferring in order that steps should be taken to perfect the details of the project. During the day several residents and property-owners from different parts of the City called on him and assured him that they heartily concurred in all that had been and was proposed to be done. Letters in the same spirit were received from different quarters. The following, with Mr. Drake's permission, are published:

NEW-YORK, No. 99 NASSAU STREET, Jan. 28, 1875.
Messrs. Drake Brothers, Bankers, No. 66 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN: Engagements prevented me from being present at your rapid-transit conference yesterday. My interest in the question, as a resident of Westchester County, you well know, and if this is really a movement of the people, to be directed by good and earnest men, I most cheerfully will do all in my power to aid in the good work.

As an indication of my earnestness, you may consider me as one of your subscribers for $1,000.

Very truly, yours, W. R. BERGHOLZ.

RIVERDALE, Jan. 28, 1875.
James M. Drake, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: If the City and State of New-York had been employed by the State of New-Jersey to work for their benefit they could not have done it better than by the stupid course they have pursued in the last ten years. They have been aided in the work by the Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson and Harlem Railroads, who, while looking to perfect their connection with the Pacific Ocean, have passed over the gold mine under their feet—I mean the short travel. When they (Central and Hudson) removed the station from Warren street to Thirtieth street they put back the growth of Westchester County twenty years. The New-Jersey Central, by its wise policy of taking care for the comfort of its passengers, has built up a city from our middle class, and New-York has only been saved, if it is saved, from losing its supremacy from its great natural advantages. You may talk about Baltimore, but we have now more to fear from Jersey than any other spot.

Now, your plan is a good one if it can be carried out. To-day, I should be glad to mortgage my property for ten per cent. of its value, if thereby I could get quick transit; but how many will do that?

They are now trying to get capital for the Gilbert Elevated on that plan. I do not hear that they meet with much encouragement.

My opinion is that the Central and Hudson want the City to pay one-half the cost of sinking the track from Forty-second street to City Hall Park, but as I am told by lawyers that cannot be done under the new amendments; but why could not the City build it and lease it to the Central and Hudson? Even if that were done it would not accommodate the west side. You will find in your scheme that you will be opposed by the Central and Hudson, the street railroad interest, and the down-town real estate owners, who appear to think that it is for their interest to build up Jersey rather than their own City, but when men of your class go seriously to work they almost always succeed. The sound principle of starting with a sufficient capital is coming back to the way railroads were built thirty years ago. The firm of which I was a member at that time (F. Cottenet & Co.) subscribed both to the Hudson River Railroad and Erie, expecting to lose money on both stocks, but getting the benefit of improved business of the City; and the result showed that we were right.

The days of borrowing $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 on a paid up capital of $100,000 or $200,000 have, I hope, passed away forever.

I do not say how much I will subscribe, as I prefer to state that when it is in a shape that will be binding on all who put their names down.

There is another view of this matter, and that is, if you were building a city to-day would you not have railroad avenues as well as carriage roads? If so, why is it not the duty of our City to provide such avenues at once? I think in twenty years from this time the people then in existence will look back with wonder at the want of ordinary sagacity displayed by our people in this matter; but when it is explained to them that the selfish and corrupt men who ruled it did so for the benefit of their pockets, that wonder will end only in wonder at the people who would suffer such men to remain in power. Yours, respectfully,

H. L. ATHERTON.

At the outset the merchants and financiers now striving for this relief, want the people always to remember that this movement is for the City's welfare, and in the interest of no existing plan or scheme of rapid transit. It is simply to raise a fund to help to bring about what is so much needed. That this is the best way to achieve the object, Mr. Drake said yesterday, is the belief of every sensible man. One gentleman whom he conversed with yesterday had seen a letter written some time ago by very responsible parties, who stated that if the citizens of New-York would subscribe $5,000,000 toward a means of rapid transit they would furnish $10,000,000. These people wrote for European capitalists. It was needless, almost, to say that New-York capitalists would not require this assistance, for, said Mr. Drake, the moment the thing is put in the shape in which the present proposed subscription will be likely to place it, there will be capital enough forthcoming in this City to make it a success.

MAYOR WICKHAM ON THE QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the following Message of Mayor Wickham on rapid transit was submitted, and referred to a special committee of five, which is yet to be selected by President Lewis:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875. }

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The subject of ready communication between the several quarters of the City has received much attention and has been fully discussed during the past few years.

The necessity for rapid transit is now generally recognized, and the question which confronts us to-day is of selection between the several practical methods proposed for accomplishing it. That, when some proper means of rapid transit shall have been ascertained it will have an important influence in retaining here the wealth which is created by the enterprise of our citizens, and in stopping the stream of population which has set so strong from the City during ten years past, has been strenuously maintained. And it may, I think, be now safely assumed that the discussions of the subject have produced a concurrence of opinions in these cardinal points; that any substantial improvement upon the present inadequate means of transportation and travel within the City will be effective in developing the growth and general prosperity of the City, and in enabling us the more easily to bear our present heavy burden of debt and taxation; that the work should be constructed, if practicable, by private capital and not by the City; that capitalists should be encouraged to undertake the enterprise by permission to select routes along which business is likely to be profitable; that the roads should be built upon a system which will not only connect the localities in which residences are with the business quarters, but reach the points at which travelers arrive in or depart from the City; that the construction of a road along an avenue or street will not necessarily even temporarily depreciate, but in the end will enhance the value of neighboring property; and that the owners of premises situated on the route should regard that result and their share of the great benefit to the community at large as compensation for what they may have expected to be for a time a local disadvantage.

At the present time the conditions upon which assistance can be had from the State Legislature differ from those of previous years. The recent amendments to the Constitution seem to prohibit the Legislature from granting a special charter for construction of such roads as are here contemplated, and to forbid the Municipality from contributing from its own funds to aid such an enterprise in the hands of private parties. The general laws which the amendments to the Constitution contemplate to meet the cases in which special legislation is prohibited have not yet been enacted or framed; but so far as the scope and terms of such laws can be foreseen the power of legislation on this subject will in effect be ultimately devolved upon the Common Council. The matter thus comes with great force to your attention.

My own views upon the subject were suggested to you in my Message of the 4th inst., and I am quite ready to support and further any reasonable measure to attain the object.

It will probably be found that energetic capitalists are prepared to build the road, and that advantageous lines and economic modes of construction can be selected and determined.

I recommend that you give prompt consideration to this subject, and that you appoint a committee with instructions to investigate it thoroughly by hearing all the parties more particularly interested, and thereupon to report at an early day such measures as are ascertained to be most feasible and best adapted to the necessary conditions of such a work.

Effectual relief from our present difficulties may be thus secured, and it is only by the Common Council that measures can be initiated to meet the popular demand for some action in the premises by the City Government.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

QUICK TRANSIT DISCUSSED BY THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Cheap Transportation Association yesterday the subject of rapid transit was discussed with unusual show of interest. The new movement, which has been introduced through the columns of THE TIMES, furnished occasion for the resolutions and debate which are given below.

Mr. Kemp offered the following resolution:

Whereas, A movement is now being inaugurated by Mr. J. M. Drake and other citizens of this City to solve the vexed question of rapid transit, which seems thus far to meet with public approbation: and,

Whereas, This association, through its Committee on Terminal Facilities, has given considerable attention to this question of rapid transit of freight as well as of passengers,

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the most feasible route for an elevated rapid transit road is along the water front around the island, with crossings at suitable intervals to connect with other means of transit.

Mr. Kemp added that as the association had already put itself on record in that particular through the report of the Committee on Terminal Facilities, it should reiterate its opinion now when the subject was attracting so much attention.

Mr. Ackerman advised delay. He said that the Association of Civil Engineers have taken hold of the rapid transit question and have investigated it thoroughly. Their report will come out in a week, and will advocate an elevated road on columns, with a double track, on the east side and another on the west side.

Mr. Wiley suggested to send the matter back to the Committee on Terminal Facilities.

The President said that the Committee on Terminal Facilities had not indorsed a marginal rapid transit road. They did not know whether such a road would be the most feasible for passengers. It would be the most feasible for freight. For his part, he would like to see two roads built, one central for passengers and one marginal for freight.

Mr. Kemp thought that the idea of a rapid transit road ought to include provision for freight as well as passengers.

The President suggested that the word "freight" should be introduced into the resolution. The suggestion was accepted by Mr. Kemp, the President saying that rapid transit was hardly within the province of the association. It was rapid transportation with which they had to do.

The Secretary suggested that to some persons a marginal road would be most convenient, while others, according to their residences, would prefer a central road. Ultimately we may have to have more than one road.

Mr. Kemp thought a central road would only be useful for passengers. A road on which to carry freight could only be properly constructed along the water front. What we want is a road where there will be no need of breaking bulk—where the cars can be taken across the three rivers on floats, and taken up and let down by elevators placed at proper distances.

Mr. Wiley moved to refer the question to the Board of Managers.

Mr. Kemp suggested that the road should be made wide for freight; the cost would be little more, and the advantage immense.

The Secretary thought that it would be judicious to alter the resolution to read that the association is in hearty sympathy with the rapid transit movement, and leave details out of it.

A member said that Wednesday's meeting related to passengers only. He thought it proper that the association should say something about freight.

Another member was opposed to looking at the rapid transit question in the light of freight alone. He thought that the cheap and rapid transportation of merchants to their homes came within the province of the association. They had suffered until suffering ceased to be a virtue. The Legislature will do nothing unless money be forthcoming. The only way to do anything is by the expression of the will of the people at large. He was glad that the subject had come before the meeting, and he hoped that the association would put itself on record as not only in sympathy with the rapid transit movement, but as determined to get cheap and rapid transportation for the people of New-York.

The President said that the association was not designed to have anything to do with rapid transit.

Mr. Henry hoped that the resolution, as amended, would pass. He believed in carrying through the rapid transit movement, and the association was unanimously in favor of it.

Some discussion arose in regard to a remark of one of the gentlemen about the Legislature in connection with money. It was asserted that the association had put itself strongly on record against bribery in any shape, and the President stated that in Albany, last Winter, he had been approached by members of the Legislature, who told him that the amended Eastman bill would not go through without money. It did go through the House, however, without the expenditure of a dollar, and would have gone through the Senate had there been two weeks' more time.

Mr. Kemp then amended the resolution to read as follows:

Resolved, That we deem the construction of better transit facilities in New-York City, both for passengers and freight, to be of vital importance, and we commend to the attention of those immediately interested the route along our water front, to the end that facilities for both those interests may be provided.

This was unanimously adopted.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Dr. John Hall will preach at the Cooper Union on Sunday evening next at 7:30 o'clock.

Judge Tappen's decision on the Lake Shore injunction proceedings was expected yesterday, but was not delivered.

The fifth annual reception of the M. Cregan Association will be held at Irving Hall on the evening of the 5th of February next.

George Weighman, a sailor, aged eighteen, fell from the mast of the sloop Benefactor, at Pier No. 23 East River, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Custom-house Inspector McCourt yesterday seized seven cases of brandy, a trunk full of cigars and a large lot of guava and piney jelly on one of the Havana steamers.

The Nassau Bank, of this City, has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of this State, to recover $32,000 against the defunct National Bank of Cook County, Ill.

A man named George Cushing, residing in Hudson street, near Watts street, died suddenly yesterday in Beach street, it was supposed, from hemorrhage of the lungs.

Samuel Thompson, a lodger at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, was yesterday found to be suffering from small-pox, and was removed to the Riverside Hospital.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 49,990 letters and eighty-three bags of papers, of which the Silesia took 48,000 letters and eighty-one bags, and the Cuba 1,990 letters and two bags.

James T. Simonson, an express-driver, was arrested yesterday at No. 48 Clinton street, on a charge of burglary, by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's Office, and committed to the Tombs.

Troop H, of the Third Regiment, cavalry, gave an annual ball at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night, which afforded a pleasant reunion for former and present members of the troop and of the regiment at large.

The Bavarian Volksfest Association gave a masquerade at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, for which extensive arrangements had been made. A large company was present, many of whom appeared in ancient costume.

The ninth annual ball of the Italian Evening Free School, under the auspices of the Societá d'Unione e Fratellanza Italiana, will be given at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, on Monday evening, Feb. 8.

A great musical and optical entertainment will be given at Association Hall this evening, under the direction of Mr. George G. Rockwood. Stereoscopic views of scenery in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, and Italy will be exhibited.

Charles F. Stern was committed yesterday by Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court to answer a charge of having raised a certificate of deposit of the Union National Bank, of Rahway, N. J., from $10 to $250, and endeavoring to negotiate the same.

During a quarrel last evening in front of Washington Market, John Harnett, aged nineteen, of No. 90 Front street, Brooklyn, was stabbed in the left side by John Farrell, and seriously wounded. He was taken to the Park Hospital, and Farrell escaped.

Thomas Hogan, aged seventeen, of No. 459 Washington street, was accidentally shot in the leg, near the knee, while in Washington street, near Desbrosses street, last evening by John Grimes, of No. 459 Washington street. Hogan was taken to the Park Hospital.

An unknown man jumped overboard last evening from the wharf at the foot of Corlears street into the East River, and was drowned. The hat of the stranger was picked up by Frank Bullick, of the barge Adriance, and is now at the Delancey Street Police Station awaiting identification.

Capt. S. O. Budington, who commanded the Polaris in the North Pole Expedition after the death of Capt. Hall, will be present at the narrative, accompanied by illustrations, which will be given at Steinway Hall this evening by Mr. Emil Schumann, late Chief Engineer of the Polaris.

The Ice-men's Protective League met at No. 340 Bowery last night, and discussed measures to defend lawsuits instituted against a number of butchers, brewers, saloon-keepers, and others on account of the use of a certain patent which has been brought into general use on refrigerators and ice repositories.

Since the recent Police changes burglaries and larcenies have become alarmingly numerous in the Twentieth Precinct. Arrests by the Police or detectives in connection therewith being unheard of, the storekeepers on Eighth avenue who have been victimized have appealed to Capt. Washburne to grant them at least a little protection.

In a suit brought by Abraham Fort, owner of the three-masted schooner Sarah J. Fort, to recover damages from the Erie Railway Company for injuries resulting to the schooner by being run into by the company's ferry-boat Jay Gould, Judge Blatchford yesterday gave a decree for the company, holding that the collision was caused by the schooner's negligence.

Mr. John Giffin, of New-York Lodge, No. 330, and Mr. John W. Simons, P. G. M., will give a dramatic entertainment at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Feb. 18, in aid of the fund required for the dedication of the Masonic Temple. The gentlemen named will sustain the leading characters in the pieces presented, assisted by well-known dramatic professionals.

George Wyman and John, alias Hiram, Craft, the two jewelry-dealers arrested in California and brought to this City on a charge of having fraudulently obtained large quantities of jewelry from various down-town firms with whom they did business, were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on four indictments for grand larceny, to which they pleaded not guilty.

The funeral of Mrs. Severn D. Moulton took place yesterday from No. 580 Lexington avenue, the late residence of the deceased. Rev. J. B. Holmes, of the Fifty-fifth Street Baptist Church, and Rev. Mr. Westly, of the Methodist Church corner of Fifty-second street and Lexington avenue, took part in the religious exercises. This morning the remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for burial.

The returns of the City Mission for January show that there are thirty City missionaries employed, who made 7,902 visits and calls among the poor and needy, held 554 meetings, obtained fourteen temperance pledges, distributed 24,954 tracts and papers, and gave relief to 317 families. Receipts for January, $1,684; payments for January, $3,397 68; due the Treasurer for money borrowed to carry on the work, $7,159 88.

The Seventh Assembly District Tammany Hall Committee met last evening, in University Building, corner University place and Waverley place, and elected the following officers: Dr. John T. Nagle, President; J. R. Fay, Robert O'Brien, Horatio S. Harris, Washington Hadley, and Frederick Stevenson, Vice Presidents; John H. Hart and Augustus L. Thomas, Secretaries; James H. Skidmore, Treasurer; Charles H. Golden, Jr., Sergeant at Arms.

Herman Mehrlander, a German, twenty-two years of age, was arrested last evening at No. 31 Chrystie street, by Detectives Titus and Thompson, charged with having stolen $125 in gold coin, a gold watch, and several articles of wearing apparel, valued at $250, from the room of Julius Nathan and Michael D. Aub, at the boarding-house of Mrs. Hahn, No. 20 West Twelfth street, where he was boarding at the time. The gold watch and clothing were found in his possession when arrested, and he was locked up at the Central Office.

The Toledo and Wabash officials refuse to give the result of the meeting of Wednesday night until this afternoon, when the decision of the Directors will be issued in circular form. It was generally understood on Wall street, however, that the meeting was a very stormy one, and that the conclusion arrived at was to abandon the attempt to meet the company's liabilities by the sale of depreciated gold-bearing bonds at par, and to default the February interest, and ask the bondholders to fund the coupons past due and coming due.

BROOKLYN.

There are at present employed in the Navy-yard 609 men. This force, it is said, will be reduced in a day or two.

Henry Raymond, aged twenty, was arrested yesterday by the Police of the First Precinct, on a charge of stealing a $135 fur overcoat, the property of a variety performer named Thomas Granger.

Robert Harvey, of No. 254 Conover street, quarreled with Henry McCormick at Richard and Walcott streets, Brooklyn, last night, and stabbed him in the left side, seriously wounding him. John Flood, an accomplice, was arrested. McCormick escaped.

Yesterday morning the Judges of the City Court appointed George W. Knaebel Chief Clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late S. J. Colahan. Alden J. Spooner was appointed Deputy Clerk. The salary of the former is $5,000 and of the latter $3,000 a year.

An unprecedented amount of suffering exists among the poor of the Seventeenth Ward this Winter. At the request of Police Captain Rhodes the St. John Guild, of New-York, lately supplied the poor of that ward with clothing and food, but there is still much want.

In December, 1869, Luke C. Merrill, a well-known citizen, was thrown from his buggy in Pierrepont street and killed, his horse having taken fright at the blowing of a steam-whistle used by the Scrimshaw Paving Company. His executors sued the company—which has since become bankrupt—for $5,000. Yesterday morning, before Judge Pratt, counsel for the plaintiff agreed to take judgment for $2,500 and costs on condition that no defense was put in.

The civil suit of the city against ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau, to recover moneys wrongfully appropriated by the latter, as alleged, came up yesterday before the three Referees to whom it had been sent by the court. Owing to the absence of one of Mr. Badeau's counsel, the hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Pratt, yesterday, A. G. Benson sued William M. Peck, surviving member of the firm of Peck & Church, upon a promissory note for the sum of $2,500. The note was given by the firm to the Central Bank, which failed two years ago, and transferred by the bank to Benson. The defense pleaded the statute of limitations, and, by agreement of counsel on both sides, the jury was discharged, and the matter left to the decision of the court. Decision reserved.

At noon yesterday the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females took place, in the Graham Institution, Washington avenue. The annual report was read, and showed that the sanitary condition of the institution was never better. There are sixty-eight inmates, with six nurses to attend to their wants. During the year the receipts were $20,420 06 and the expenditures $17,475 34, leaving a balance on hand of $2,944 72. Mrs. W. E. Hardwell and Mrs. Catherine Hill took the places of two retiring members on the Board of Managers.

LONG ISLAND.

Coroner Hendrickson held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Dimon, who was found dead at his residence, in Woodhaven. Dimon, who was eighty-three years of age, together with his wife, who is seventy-eight years of age, lived in a small shanty, totally unfit for a cow-shed. The shanty contains but one room, which was destitute of furniture or fuel, a few old rags spread in the corner serving for a bed. The jury rendered a verdict of death from exposure and the cold.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Education of Elizabeth estimate their expenses for the ensuing year at $81,940.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Patterson, sixteen deaths from it having occurred there since the beginning of the present month.

The trial of Col. Potter for arson was continued yesterday in the Union County Courts, and in the afternoon the case was opened for the defense.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Christ Episcopal Church in Newark will be celebrated on Tuesday evening next. Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Jersey City, will preach the sermon.

James Gilmore, who was struck by a locomotive at the Provost street crossing of the Erie Railway, in Jersey City, Wednesday night, died of his injuries yesterday morning, at St. Francis' Hospital.

A train of empty freight-cars, which was being drilled in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard, in Jersey City, yesterday, collided with a loaded car standing on a track, and almost completely demolished it. The damage will amount to about $5,050.

On Wednesday night two boys named respectively Hooley and Beamon were coasting on Tremont avenue, Orange, when their sled ran into a farmer's wagon and Hooley's skull was fractured. His injuries will probably prove fatal. Beamon suffered a compound fracture of the arm and other lesser injuries.

The thirty-first annual session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance was held in New-Brunswick on Wednesday. One hundred and thirty-one representatives were present. An election for officers resulted as follows: Melville Rutan, G. W. P.; David C. Hapenny, G. W. A.; Henry B. Howell, G. S.; Franklin Devereux, G. T.; Rev. C. W. Heisley, G. C.; John Walker, G. Con.; John W. Allen, G. Sent.

A young man named Bass, a student at the Hackettstown Seminary, attempted to commit suicide a day or two ago, but was prevented by some of his companions. He placed a pistol to his breast and pulled the trigger, but at the same instant his hand was knocked aside and the ball passed through his coat and into the wall. Disappointed love seems to have been the cause, Bass having placed his affections on one of the young lady students who failed to reciprocate.

Jacob Kaiser, a pawnbroker, doing business in Grove street, Jersey City, is charged by Mrs. Edgar with attempting to defraud her of twenty-five yards of silk valued at $75. She swears she pawned the silk for $15, and on trying to redeem it was informed by Kaiser that it had been lost or mislaid. Kaiser offered to compromise by giving her a velvet cloak, which he said was worth $150. He was bailed to appear for examination.

John Hoey, a workman employed at the trestle-work of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Mount Pleasant, Jersey City, met with a singular and fatal accident yesterday afternoon. He was assisting in carrying a heavy railroad tie down the side of the hill when he slipped on some ice and fell, the tie falling upon his head and crushing his skull. Death ensued in about half an hour afterward. Deceased was thirty-eight years of age, and resided at No. 328 Third street, where he leaves a wife and family.

The State Encampment of the New-Jersey G. A. R. held their annual meeting in Kearny Hall, New-Brunswick, yesterday. About 150 members were present. They re-elected all the old officers, except the Chaplain. Charles Burroughes, of Paterson, was re-elected Commander; E. W. Davis, of Newark, Senior Vice Commander; Gen. Campbell, of Trenton, Junior Vice. Rev. A. J. Palmer was elected Chaplain. The reports of officers showed that the Department is in better condition now than ever before. The Encampment partook of an elegant repast spread by the members of Kearny Post, whose guests they were.

Detectives Fischer and Stainsly, of the Newark Police, accompanied by a squad of patrolmen, made a descent yesterday morning upon a canal-boat, lying in the river, near the Market street bridge, and captured eight young men, who are supposed to comprise the gang of thieves and burglars which has recently been operating in Newark. The prisoners gave their names as Thomas McAvoy, John Williams, William Riley, Thomas McWilliam, James Welch, James Healey, Thomas Moran, and James Norton. A quantity of goods, stolen from various places, was found on the boat. The prisoners' pictures were taken for the "Rogues' Gallery," and they were committed for trial.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Charles Bradlaugh, of England, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge J. H. McMurdy, of Colorado, is at the Gilsey House.

Capt. E. R. Warner, Untied States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. Pelham Williams, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge T. C. Theaker, formerly United States Commissioner of Patents, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Profs. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New-Haven, and Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge, are at the Everett House.

AN OLD SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Philip Ryan, of No. 545 West Forty-third street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Haley, of the Broadway Squad, on a bench warrant issued by Justice Barrett, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, charged with the commission of a felonious assault on Pierre Sabatier, of No. 547 Eleventh avenue, several months ago. Ryan and Sabatier both kept oyster saloons in the Twenty-second Ward, and were rivals in business. They were on that account hostile to each other, and when they met on the occasion in question a fracas occurred, during which Ryan shot Sabatier. The latter has only been recently discharged from the hospital. Ryan was arraigned before a Police Magistrate the next day, and admitted to bail. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and his arrest followed. He was locked up at the Central Office last night, and will be taken to to the District Attorney's office to-day.

COST OF TALKING WITH A STRANGER.

Mr. Henry Ahlbern, of Boston, a dealer in coins, called at Police Head-quarters last evening and reported to Inspector McDermott that during the afternoon he had been robbed of a satchel containing $700 worth of coins while in the salesroom of Leavitt & Co., at Clinton Hall. On entering the room he placed the satchel on a table. He was soon engaged in conversation with a gentlemanly-appearing stranger, and while so engaged some unknown man, evidently an accomplice of the person with whom he was conversing, made off with the satchel.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The Democratic primaries to elect delegates to the Kings County Democratic General Committee, were held in all the wards and county towns last evening. There was an old-time Democratic row in the Eleventh Ward, and no count was made. The primary was held in a liquor-store corner of Navy and Willoughby streets, and it is charged that Mr. Jack Levy threw the boxes out of the window. There was a row in the Thirteenth Ward, also. The tickets were scattered over the floor and the boxes were broken.

CONTESTED WILL CASES.

The will of Stephen H. Knapp, a prominent Republican politician, bequeathed all the testator's property, valued at about $20,000, to his wife, Jane, cutting off his three children, who now contest the will on the ground of undue influence having been used upon the testator....Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Coyne left an estate of $7,000 to her husband, in trust for himself and her four minor children, cutting off her married daughter, Mrs. Julia Grogan, who contests the will on the ground that her mother was unduly influenced by her father to cut her off.

STATEMENT OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1874.

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	ANN. PAY'TS.		No.	ANN. PAY'TS.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1874	47	$22,000 00	In force, Jan. 1st, 1875	49	$26,653 00
Issued and Restored	3	4,701 00	Terminated	1	48 00
	50	$26,701 00		50	$26,701 00

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

In force, Jan. 1st, 1874	86,416	$289,505,836	In force, Jan. 1st, 1875	90,914	$301,928,726
New Risks	12,756	38,126,906	Terminated	8,258	25,704,016
	99,172	$327,632,742		99,172	$327,632,742

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance from last account	$62,363,157 38	By paid Death and Endowment Claims	$3,468,645 79
" Premiums received	15,651,078 35	" " Annuities	25,250 27
" Interest and Rents	4,206,074 95	" " Dividends	2,991,197 11
		" " Surrendered Policies and Additions	4,984,615 36
		" " Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	800,499 96
		" " Expenses and Taxes	792,690 86
		Balance to New Account	69,157,411 31
	$82,220,310 68		$82,220,310 68

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at four per cent	$67,911,199 47	By Bonds and Mortgages	$56,916,056 39
" Claims by Death, not yet due	442,306 79	" United States and New-York State Stocks	8,023,378 38
" Post-mortem Dividends, due on demand	28,830 47	" Real Estate	2,767,273 99
" Premiums paid in advance	24,191 22	" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	2,425,882 34
" Undivided Surplus	4,040,442 11	" Interest accrued	1,085,982 15
		" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	1,095,672 19
		" Premiums in transit, principally for December	120,225 28
		" Balances due by Agents	12,502 34
	$72,446,970 06		$72,446,970 06

From the Undivided Surplus a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1875.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement, and find the same correct.
January 20th, 1875. ISAAC F. LLOYD, *Auditor.*

NOTE.—By act of the Trustees the membership of this Company is limited to one hundred thousand insured lives.

TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
R. H. McCURDY,
WILLIAM BETTS,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
MARTIN BATES,
WM. A. HAINES,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
OLIVER H. PALMER,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
RICHARD A. McCURDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
J. ELLIOT CONDICT,
JAMES C. HOLDEN,
HERMON C. VON POST,
GEO. C. RICHARDSON,
ALEXANDER H. RICE,
W. F. BABCOCK,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
FREDERICK H. COSSITT,
LEWIS MAY,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
THOMAS DICKSON,
HENRY W. SMITH.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, *Vice-President.*
WM. H. C. BARTLETT, *Actuary.*
O. H. PALMER, *Solicitor.*
JOHN M. STUART, *Secretary.*
ISAAC L. KIP, M.D., G. S. WINSTON, M.D., *Medical Examiners.*

GILMORE
AND HIS RENOWNED
22d Regiment Band
OF NEW-YORK.
GRAND JUBILEE
CONCERTS.

HAVING BEEN SELECTED TO CONDUCT THE GREAT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., AT LOUISVILLE, ON THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY, THEY WILL START FOR THAT POINT IMMEDIATELY, AND PROPOSE TO GIVE A SERIES OF CONCERTS, ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, IN ALL THE GREAT CITIES FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF KENTUCKY, COMMENCING WITH

Boston, (where two Concerts will be given.) January 30 and 31
At New-York.......February 7
At Washington.......February 8
At Baltimore.......February 9 and 10
At Philadelphia.......February 11
At Pittsburg.......February 12
At Cleveland.......February 13
At Chicago.......February 14
At St. Louis.......February 15 and 16

WITH OTHER WESTERN CITIES AT SUBSEQUENT DATES, AND CLOSING AT LOUISVILLE, WITH THE GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., ON FEB. 27.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—Printing Cloths steady at 5½c. for Standard and Extra 64x64s; some cloths held ⅛c. higher. There is a fair inquiry, but business is limited by light stock.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28.—Cattle inactive and ¼c. lower. Very best on sale to-day, 5¼c.@7¼c.; first quality 4⅝c @5¼c.; medium, or good fair quality, 3½c @4⅝c. Receipts—1,714 head. Sales—1,293 head. Live Hogs dull; supply exceeds demand; 8½c.@9½c. Receipts—6,778. Sheep dull but firm; receipts limited; 4½c.@6½c. Receipts—2,090.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan 28.—Spanish Gold, 215@216; American, 217@218. Exchange firmer; on the United States sixty days' Currency, 82@84 premium; short sight, 85@87 premium; sixty days' Gold, 110@112 premium; short sight, 114@115 premium; on London, 133@135 premium; on Paris, 113@114 premium. Sugar active; No. 12 Dutch standard, 16@16½ reals ℔ arroba; sales to-day, 20,000 bxs.

A THIEF PROVIDED FOR.

David Sheehy, a butcher of herculean proportions, was brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on an indictment charging him with having stolen thirty dollars in money, a ring, and a set of studs, the property of Richard Bowers, with whom he occupied a room in the New-England Hotel. Bowers subsequently saw the thief in the reading-rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at No. 134 Bowery, and had him arrested. Sheehy pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and in answer to the interrogatories of Judge Sutherland, boldly stated that he had gone into the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association for the purpose of stealing. The audacious thief was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.

FURNITURE.

We invite special attention to BARGAINS in GOODS embracing almost every variety of furniture.

SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

The work of rebuilding our warerooms is being vigorously pushed to completion, and we hope to reopen our old premises with a large and elegant stock of furniture of new designs on or about March 1.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
69 Crosby st., corner Spring, opposite our old store

IRA PEREGO'S SONS
GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each
by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
85 Nassau St., N. Y.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Miss Ada Sweet, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Ashman, Mrs. Hall, G. H. Borst, Harry Seiton, Mrs. Harry Seiton, Mrs. F. J. Roscoe and four children, John Wilkinson, H. Hawes, H. Caldwell, George Kellogg, H. E. Jewett, John Pendy, W. B. Peck, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson, J. M. Puiheoro, Mrs. J. M. Puiheoro and child, Miss M. C. Pino, Julius Schies, S. H. Austin, Mrs. S. H. Austin, W. Anderson, James Quigley, I. E. Hobson, C. M. Vaccari, Mrs. C. M. Vaccari, A. G. Platt, J. J. Edwards, Mrs. J. J. Edwards, Mr. Wilkinson, W. J. Henderson, James M. Kenny, Miss M. Touhey, Mrs. C. W. Wilson and child, J. M. Clifton, Mr. Frost, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Haynes, M. E. Henry.

Steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—M. McDermott, Z. F. Cushman, R. J. Cutler, James Walker, R. A. Vail, R. W. Smith, E. Roosevelt, Dr. J. T. Metcalf, Henry Van Dyke, Paul Van Dyke, Chas. McMullen, E. Carter, John Wardwell, Henry J. Black, James T. Johnson, William A. Harris, Moses Mark, Henry Dowd, George Porter.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—E. Ponvert, Miss A. Montes, F. P. Montes, Telesforo Sotolongo, M. P. Robledo, M. Palmero, Juan Menendez, Rafael Vega, F. Lozano, C. G. Peterson, Philip Phillipsen, G. G. Barker, S. J. Polak, A. G. Fish, Mr. Macunino.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:12 | Sun sets.....5:15 | Moon rises.12:27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...1:58 | Gov.Island..1:47 | Hell Gate...3:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Carnima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Vicksburg, Rudolph, Port Royal and Fernandina, H. Gelpcke; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Cuba, McIntosh, Havana, Cuba, Alexandre & Sons; Eleonora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Caravan, Waefaeler, Liverpool, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Hamilton Fish, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Paulina, (Ger.,) Konger, London, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Lizzie Zittlosen, Wilkenson, Oporto, J. Zittlosen.

Schrs. H. T. Potter, Anderson, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Anna N. Barker, Snowman, Mayaguez, P. R., Miller & Houghton; R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Jan. 26, lat. 34 54, lon. 75 21, passed brig Cascatelle bound N.; 27th, lat. 37 44, lon. 74 44, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Carl, (Ger.,) Bockelmann, Hamburg 46 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Lepanto, Mears, from Boston 12 ds., in ballast to Isaac R. Staples.

Bark Luigi S, (Aust.,) Antonicich, Dublin 45 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Florence, Rathbun, Mystic, in ballast to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brig Morning Light, Dill, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Caleb Eaton, (of Boston,) Hughes, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with oranges to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Weinberg. Left in port bark G. W. Hall, (B.,) disg.; brigs Mechanic, Ambrose, Light, and Dan. Trowbridge, for New-York wtg.; Bessel, (Ger.,) and Annie Gardiner, do. do.; H. M. Morris, and Hebe, (Ger.,) unc.; schr. J. M. Fisk, for New-York, ldg.; Millie Trim, for do., wtg.; W. B. Palmer, disg.

Schr. J. W. Roberts, Hall, Rockport, Mass.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E.; thick and raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn and Cordova, for Liverpool; Silesia, for Bremen; Nevada, for Liverpool; Cuba, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; General Barnes, for Savannah; schr. E. V. Glover, for Georgetown, S. C.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 26.—Arr. brig Gazelle, Baltimore.

Sld. brigs Hattie Wheeler, North of Hatteras; St. Elmo, (Br.,) do.; Joseph Howe, (Br.,) do.; schr. Harold, North of Hatteras; Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Havana; Norma, (Br.,) Matanzas; Augie Amesbury, do.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.—The steam-ship Assyria, from Gibraltar, for New-York, has put in here short of coal. She is 37 ds. out, and has experienced rough weather.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sld. for the United States, Gazelle, Castleroy, Casma, Almira Robinson, Bremen, Annie Goudey, Mary Pratt, Crescent City, Caroline Eddy, Eroe, Union, and Americus.

Arr. out on the 26th inst., Friado, Hilda, and Kings County.

Arr. out on the 27th inst., Beatrice, Suppecich, Freedom, City of Montreal, John Parker, Behrend, Glacier, and Orissa.

Arr. out on the 28th inst., James E. Brett, Lima, and Balder.

Also arr. out, Elvira, Rafael Pomar, Lillian, Candeda, and Scud.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 28.—The steamer Kenilworth, from Philadelphia, passed Brow Head this morning.

REPRESENTATIVE
NEW-YORK HOUSES
IN THE
VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

SILVER-WARE, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.
DRY GOODS, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.
CARPETS, W. & J. SLOANE, NOS. 649-655 BROADWAY.
PIANOS, STEINWAY & SONS, 14TH ST.
JEWELERS, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.
CARRIAGES, BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.
FINE WATCHES, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.
AMERICAN SILKS, CHENEY BROTHERS, NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
FURNITURE, HERTER BROTHERS, NO. 877 BROADWAY.
GUNS & MILITARY GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.
CLOTHING, BROOKS BROTHERS, BROADWAY AND BOND ST.
DEVLIN & CO., GRAND ST. AND BROADWAY, BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.
A. RAYMOND & CO., FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO., NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.
AM. WALTHAM WATCHES, HOWARD & CO., NO. 222 5TH AV.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, UNION ADAMS, NO. 913 BROADWAY.
SCALES, FAIRBANKS & CO., NO. 321 BROADWAY.
STATIONERY, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.
SAFES, HERRING & FARREL, NO. 251 BROADWAY.
FINE TOILET ARTICLES, COLGATE & CO., NOS. 53 AND 55 JOHN ST.
ORGANS AND MELODEONS, MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.
SEWING-MACHINES, WHEELER & WILSON CO., FOURTEENTH STREET.
MASONIC GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.
DIAMONDS, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.
AMERICAN CLOCKS, NO. 581 BROADWAY.
FURS, C. G. GUNTHER & CO., NO. 504 BROADWAY.
GAS FIXTURES, MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., NO. 597 BROADWAY.
ANTIQUE FURNITURE, &c., SYPHER & CO., NO. 593 BROADWAY.
FINE ARTS, GOUPIL, NO. 170 5TH AV.
PHOTOGRAPHERS, KURTZ & CO., 23D ST. AND BROADWAY.
BILLIARD TABLES, H. W. COLLENDER, NO. 738 BROADWAY.
OPTICIANS, PIKE & CO., NO. 518 BROADWAY.

Newspaper advertising is an art. It is not enough alone to advertise. It is necessary, in order to win success, to advertise in the most effective manner, and to employ the best skill, as being both the best and by many times the cheapest.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION PREPARED AND INSERTED IN THE FOLLOWING LIST OF FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPERS PROMPTLY, SYSTEMATICALLY, AND INTELLIGENTLY, AND ON THE MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS:

NEW-YORK Times.
Tribune.
Sun.
World.
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Transcript.
Advertiser.
Post.
SPRINGFIELD Republican.
HARTFORD Courant.
PROVIDENCE Journal.
PORTLAND Transcript.
Press.
NEW-HAVEN Courier and Journal.
ALBANY Evening Journal.
Argus.
BUFFALO Commercial.
ROCHESTER Democrat.
TROY Times.
UTICA Herald.
BALTIMORE American.
INDIANAPOLIS Journal.
LOUISVILLE Commercial.
NEW-ORLEANS Times.
CHARLESTON News.
MOBILE Register.
GALVESTON News.
CHICAGO Tribune.
Times.
Inter-Ocean.
CICINNATI Commercial.
Gazette.
Times.
CLEVELAND Herald.
DAYTON Journal.
COLUMBUS (Ohio) State Journal.
ST. LOUIS Republican.
Democrat.
PHILADELPHIA Press.
Age.
Inquirer.
Telegraph
Bulletin.
PITTSBURG Dispatch.
Chronicle.
Post.
Commercial.
DETROIT Tribune.
TOLEDO Blade.
Commercial.
MILWAUKEE Evening Wisconsin.
ST. PAUL Pioneer.
Press.

For all other facts and estimates, &c., address

JOHN MANNING,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENT.
Waltham Building, No. 1 Bond st.,
New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1100 West. Union....72¼	2200 North-western..44⅛
1300 do.......s3. 72½	100 do..........44¼
500 do..........72⅛	200 do.......s3. 44⅛
1000 do..........72¼	100 Union Pacific.....36¾
800 do..........72⅛	500 do..........36⅝
500 do.......s3. 72	700 do.......s3. 36¾
100 do.......c. 72	200 St. Paul..........36⅝
900 do..........72⅛	900 do..........36
300 Pacific Mail.....34¼	300 do..........36⅛
100 do.......b3. 34⅜	200 do..........36¼
900 do..........34¼	1200 do..........36⅜
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛	900 do..........36⅜
200 Erie Railway.....28⅝	400 do..........36½
1100 do..........28½	300 do..........36⅝
500 do.......s3. 28⅜	500 do.......s3. 36½
200 do..........28⅜	300 do..........36⅝
400 do..........28½	800 Tol. & Wab.......14½
1400 Lake Shore..s3. 74	200 do..........14⅜
600 do..........74⅛	200 do..........14½
400 do.......s3. 74	400 do..........14⅝
400 do..........74	100 do.......s3. 14½
500 do.......s3. 73⅞	100 Rock Island......103½
200 do.......b3. 74	100 do..........103⅝
200 do......s60. 72⅞	50 do..........103¾
1000 do.......s3. 73⅞	800 Ohio & Miss.......27
1300 do..........74	300 do..........26⅞
900 do......s60. 73	100 do......s60. 26¾
3300 do.......s3. 73⅞	300 do..........27

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.119¼	$5,700 U. S. 5-20 R.,
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.119½	'65, N....12.118¼
60,500 do.........12.119⅝	25,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	25,000 U. S 5-20 R.,
'62.........12.115½	'67.........b.c.119¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	500 U. S. 5-20 C.,
'65...b.c.c.119	'68.........12.119⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	100,000 U. S. 5s, '81,
'65......12.[illegible]9½	C..........12.115⅞
6,000 U. S. 5-20, C.,	85,000 U.S.6s, Cur.12.119¾
'65, N...b.c.118½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 97½	400 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 73⅞
5,000 N.Y. 7s. B'y R.106⅜	300 do......s60. 72⅞
1,000 N.J.C.1st. con.103⅝	600 do..........73¾
10,000 do..........102¾	2200 do..........73⅞
5,000 do..........103⅞	1100 do.......b3. 74
5,000 do..........104	1500 do..........74
3,000 Mil.& St.P.1st,	1200 do..........73⅞
La Cr. Div'n.. 88	3000 do..........73¾
11,000 Ch.& N.W.con. 91	200 do.......s3. 73¾
1,000 Ch. N.W.con.	100 do.......b3. 73¾
coup. G. bds. 81½	100 do..........73⅞
1,000 do..........81⅜	800 do.......s3. 73⅞
5,000 Erie 3d......101½	100 do......s60. 72⅞
21,000 Erie 4th.......98½	200 Erie Railway b. c. 28½
2,000 Gal & Ch. 1st.108	200 do......s10. 28⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102⅜	500 do..........28½
4,000 L.Sh.2d.con.c. 91½	500 do..........28⅜
3,000 Cent. Pac. 1st,	500 do..........28½
Cal. & Or. Br. 84	100 do.......b3. 28⅝
19,000 Cent. Pac. 1st,	1225 Un. Pac. R...b.c. 36½
San J. Br.... 85⅜	400 do.......s3. 36½
30,000 do..........85½	100 do.......b3. 36⅝
1,000 N.Y. C. 6s, '83. 99⅞	100 do.......s5. 36½
1,000 Ohio & Miss.con. 98	1600 do..........36½
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. b. 96¼	100 do.......s3. 36½
1,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 92¾	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 21
10,000 do..........92⅝	300 do..........20¾
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 92	600 C. M. & St.P.b.c.s3 36⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. S. Fd. 81	200 do..........36⅜
2,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 70¾	800 do..........36¼
5,000 do......b. c. 71	500 do..........36⅛
17,000 Rome,Wn.& O.	50 do..........36
cons. 1st..... 94	600 do..........36⅛
3,000 St. L. & I.M.1st 97	1100 do..........36¼
5,000 Gt.Wn.1st,'88. 78¼	1700 do..........36⅜
2,000 S. Pac.R.ot Mo. 71¼	800 do.......s3. 36¼
100 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 98	2100 do..........36¼
5 Imp. & Tr. Bk.....200	500 do.......s3. 36¼
45 Bk. of New-York.127	400 do..........36⅜
10 Ninth Nat. Bank.100	300 Tol.,W. & Wb.b.c. 14½
20 Tradesmens' Bk..142	33 do..........15
10 Del. & H. Canal..111½	100 do.......b3. 14⅝
100 do..........111	300 do..........14⅝
38 do..........111¼	69 Mor. & Es..b.c.s3. 95⅞
100 Spring M'n Coal.. 64	100 do..........95½
200 Mar. L.&M.Co.b.c. 5	95 do..........95⅝
100 do.......c. 4⅞	100 Warren Railroad. 92
50 At.& Pac.Tel. b. c. 25	5 Del. L.&W.b.c.b3.108½
200 Amer. Dist. Tel.. 30	10 C.,C.& I.C. R.b.c. 8¼
500 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3. 34⅛	400 Ch. & N. W.b.c.s3. 44⅛
1700 do..........34¼	1900 do..........44
85 Adams Expr. b.c. 99	1800 do..........43⅞
5 do..........99½	3300 do..........43¾
7 do..........98¾	100 do......s10. 43⅝
5 American Ex. b.c. 62½	2000 do..........43⅞
50 W. Far. Ex. b. c.. 82½	100 do..........44
600 Mich. Cen. R.... 78½	100 do.......s3. 43⅞
1000 Wn. Un. Tel. b.c. 72¼	200 do.......b3. 44
200 do..........72¼	700 do..........43⅞
800 do..........72¼	500 do.......s3. 43¾
2900 do..........72	1700 do..........43¾
400 do..........71⅞	2500 do..........43⅝
3600 do..........72	1700 do..........43½
1100 do..........72¼	100 do.......s3. 43⅝
200 do..........72¼	300 do..........43⅝
300 do..........72⅛	800 do..........43¾
200 do.......b3. 72¼	200 Ohio & Miss.R.b.c. 27
1900 do..........72⅛	2100 do.......s3. 26⅞
800 do.......s3. 72	600 do..........26¾
1400 do..........72⅛	100 do..........26⅞
600 do..........72¼	100 do..........26¾
300 do.......b3. 72⅜	100 do.......s3. 26⅝
700 do.......s3. 72¼	400 do..........26¾
23 Cl.& Pitts. gd.b.c. 92¾	700 do..........26⅞
120 N. J. Cen. b. b. c.107¼	400 do..........26¾
300 Chic.& R.I. R.b.c.103½	200 do..........26⅝
100 do.......b3.103½	900 do..........26¾
100 do..........103⅝	100 do..........26⅞
20 Ch. & Alton R...105½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 10-40 Reg...116¼	1100 North-western.. 43¾
14,000 G. W. 1st,'88. 78	1200 do..........43⅞
17,000 G. W. 2d M.. 52½	600 do.......s3. 43¾
5,000 Tol. &. Wab.	1800 do..........43¾
1st m.St. L.div. 58	200 St. Paul.........36⅜
13,000 N. J. C. 1st C.103⅞	200 do..........36¼
2600 Western Union. 72⅜	100 do..........36¼
100 do.......b3. 72½	100 N. J. Central.....107⅛
700 do..........72⅜	100 do.......b3.107¼
100 do.......s3. 72⅜	1100 Rock Island.....103½
200 Pacific Mail.....34¼	400 Tol. & Wab......14⅝
200 Lake Shore...b3. 74	200 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛
200 do......s10. 73⅞	600 Ohio & Miss..b3.. 27
2600 do..........74	100 do..........26⅞
100 do.......b3. 74⅛	400 do..........26¾
1050 do..........74	600 do..........26⅝
700 do......s60. 73	800 do.......s3. 26½
100 do.......b3. 74	100 do..........26⅝
500 do..........74⅛	500 do......s60. 26
100 do.......s3. 74	100 do.......s3. 26½
200 Union Pacific....36¾	100 do..........26⅝
100 do.......s3. 36⅝	500 do..........26½
100 Pittsburgh.......92⅝	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf. 65
50 do..........92¾	100 C. C. & I. C......8¾
400 Han. & St. Jo....20⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U.S.6s,Reg.'81.119¼	$500 U. S.5-20 coup.
10,000 U. S.5-20 coup.	1867..........119¼
1862.........b.c.115⅝	1,000 do..........119¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg.	40,000 U. S.10-40 Reg.116¼
1867..........119¼	57,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..119¾
1,500 do..........119½	15,000 U. S. 6s, c.'81.119½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. C. 6s, old... 27	15 Merchants' Bk ..120
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new,	30 U. S. Ex.......b.c. 59
ex-coupon .. 47	25 do.......s3. 59
5,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B'y	10 do..........59½
L'n., Reg....106½	45 do..........59
1,000 St. L. & I. M'n,	300 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 34¼
1st..........96½	600 do.......s3. 34¼
8,000 C. Pac. G. Bs. 96¼	5 N.Y.C.&H.R.R.b.c.102¼
10,000 U.P.R.R.,1st M. 92⅝	75 do..........102⅛
3,000 do..........92⅜	800 Erie Railway.b.c. 28½
3,000 do.......b.c. 92¾	100 do.......b3. 28½
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 92	100 do..........28⅝
1,000 U. P. Sink'g Fd. 80⅞	300 L.S.&M.S.R.R.b.c. 74
5,000 do..........81	500 do.......s3. 74
5,000 G. W. 1st M.,	500 do......s60. 73
'88........b.c. 78	100 U. P. R. R.....b.c. 36⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. Con.	500 do..........36¾
Coup. G. Bs. 81⅜	200 C. & P. G'd...b.c. 92½
5,000 C. & N.W Con.	300 C. & N.W. R. R.b.c. 43¾
Coup. G. Bs 81¼	300 do.......b3. 43⅞
3,000 N. J. C. Conv.106¼	200 do.......s3. 43⅞
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st	300 do..........43⅞
M., R........111	100 do..........43⅞
1,000 O. & M., 2d M. 82¾	100 do.......b3. 44
2,000 Erie, 2d M....103⅛	100 C. & R. I. R...b.c.103½
1,000 Erie, 3d M.....101½	100 do.......b.c.103½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102⅜	100 C. M.& St.P.R.b.c. 36⅜
10,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.107¼	100 T., W. & W. R.b.c. 14¾
800 W. U. Tel......b.c. 72⅝	100 do.......b.c. 14⅝
800 do.......s3. 72¼	300 O. & M. R.b.c.s60. 26⅛
400 do..........72¼	300 do..........26½
100 do.......b3. 72⅜	300 do......s60. 26¼
600 do..........72¼	1500 do..........26⅝
400 do.......s5. 72¼	300 do.......s3. 26⅝
1000 do.......b3. 72⅜	700 do..........26¾
100 do..........72⅜	300 do.......b3. 26⅞
45 D.& H. C. Co..b.c.111⅜	300 do..........26¾
47 do..........111½	100 do..........26⅞
100 Mar. L. & M.......4¾	100 do......s10. 26¾
5 Amer. Express....62½	400 do.......s3. 26¾
45 do.......b.c. 62½	500 do..........26⅞
40 do..........62½	300 H. & St.Jo.R...b.c. 21

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	100 Union Pac.......36¾
'65, N.........118⅜	900 North-western.... 44
2,000 D..L.& W.,C..108⅜	200 do.......s3. 44
55 Del. & Hud.......111¾	300 do..........44⅛
100 do..........111½	300 do.......s3. 44
2000 West. Union.....72⅜	200 do.......b3. 44⅛
800 do.......s3. 72½	100 North-west. Pref. 58½
300 do..........72⅜	1900 St. Paul.........36⅝
100 do.......s3. 72⅜	100 Tol. & Wab......14¾
400 do.......b3. 72⅜	600 do..........14⅞
500 do..........72½	200 Ohio & Miss......26⅞
100 U. S. Express....59	400 do.......b3. 27
200 Pac. Mail.......34⅜	700 do..........27⅛
200 do..........34⅜	300 do.......s3. 27
100 do.......b3. 34½	500 do..........27
200 Erie Railway.....28⅝	500 do..........27⅛
100 Lake Shore.......74⅛	200 do......s60. 26¾
100 do......s60. 73⅞	200 Han. & St. Jo.....21¼
300 do..........74⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 29½
100 do.......s3. 74⅛	

THURSDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The stock market to-day was decidedly weak at the opening, and prices declined ¼ to ¾ ꝑ cent. The most active stocks were Western Union, Lake Shore, North-western, St. Paul, and Ohio and Mississippi. St. Paul opened at 36⅝, but the very next sale was at 36. From this point there was a recovery to 36½, followed by a reaction to 36⅛, the stock finally closing as it opened. North-western fell off from 44¼ to 43½. Lake Shore from 74⅛ to 73⅝. Western Union from 72¼ to 71⅞, and Ohio and Mississippi from 27 to 26⅜. This decline was afterward recovered. Pacific Mail in the closing dealings rose from 34¼ to 34½. Western Union reached 72½, and Ohio and Mississippi 27⅛. Wabash, at the opening, declined from 14½ to 14⅜, and at the close showed an advance of ½ ꝑ cent. The remainder of the list presented no feature worthy of comment.

The money market was without important change. Borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 2@3 ꝑ cent., the closing rates having been 2½@3 ꝑ cent. Commercial paper is quoted at 4@5 ꝑ cent. for best grades, and up to 7 ꝑ cent. for prime names.

The foreign advices reported a reduction of 1 ꝑ cent. in the Bank of England rate of discount, the same being now 3 ꝑ cent. The rate has not been as low as this since Sept. 17, 1873, when the outflow of bullion from the Bank became important, and led to a subsequent advance in the discount rate to 6 ꝑ cent. The Bank gained £231,000 sterling during the week, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 50 ꝑ cent. against 47⅜ a week ago. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day at the London Stock Exchange. The London market was strong for consols, which closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for the account, and steady for American securities. 1865s, old, closed at 107⅞, 1867s at 107¾@107⅞, 10-40s at 104¾, and new 5s at 102⅞. The Bank of France gained 20,578,000 francs during the week. The reduction in the Bank of England discount led to an advance in the rate for sixty day sterling bills on London to $4 87½. Actual business was at $4 86½@$4 87. The asking rate for demand bills was $4 90, and the selling rates $4 89½@$4 89¾. The demand was rather less active than yesterday, but the purchases by the foreign bankers during the past few days have materially lessened the supply of floating bills. The gold speculation was strong, the sales having been at 113@112⅞@113¼. The bulk of business was at 113@113⅛. On gold loans the rates were 2, 1½, 1, and 2½ ꝑ cent. The shipments of specie to Europe to-day aggregated $800,000, of which $600,000 was gold coin, $100,000 gold bars, and the remainder silver. The shipments of specie to Havana were $50,000, all gold coin.

The Government bond market was strong, the investment demand continuing large. The offerings are comparatively small, and round amounts are obtained with difficulty. Railroad bonds were higher for the Pacific issues, and firm for the general list. State bonds were steady on small transactions. Missouri Long Bonds advanced to 97½. The quotations for Tennessees were also higher, but no sales were reported.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

Gold receipts	$976,393 08
Gold payments	4,361,460 74
Gold balance	43,567,187 57
Currency receipts	1,385,744 02
Currency payments	595,273 46
Currency balance	46,167,683 57
Customs	325,000 00
Canceled coin certificates sent to Washington	3,983,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 28.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	115½	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	115½	115½
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	119¼	119¼
American Gold	113	113¼
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86¼@$4 86½	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central and Hudson	102⅜	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	103½
Pacific Mail	34¼	34½
St. Paul Common	36¾	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	58	58
Western Union	72¼	72½
Union Pacific	36⅞	36⅝
Lake Shore	74⅛	74⅛
Toledo and Wabash	14⅝	14⅞
North-western Common	44¼	44⅛
North-western Preferred	59½	59½
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¼	108¼
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	107¼
Panama	111	111
Erie	28⅝	28⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛	27⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	8⅞	8¾
Harlem	128	128

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102⅛	400
Erie	28⅝	28⅜	6,100
Lake Shore	74⅛	73⅝	29,100
Wabash	14⅞	14⅜	3,400
North-western	44¼	43½	27,600
North-western Preferred	58½	58½	100
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅛	2,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅝	36	15,400
Pittsburg	92⅝	92⅝	100
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107⅛	300
Michigan Central	78½	78½	600
Union Pacific	36¾	36½	5,400
C., C. and Indiana Central	8¾	8¾	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21¼	20¾	1,100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	29½	29½	....
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛	26⅜	20,800
Western Union	72½	71⅞	35,900
Pacific Mail	34½	34¼	5,200
Mariposa	[illegible]	4¾	500
United States Express	59¼	59	100
Total sales			212,500

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119¾	120	5-20s, '65, n., c.	118⅜	118½
6s, '81, r.	119¼	119½	5-20s, '67, r.	119⅛	119¼
6s, '81, c.	119⅝	119⅞	5-20s, '67, c.	119¼	119⅜
5-20s, '62, r.	115½	115⅝	5-20s, '68, r.	119¼	119¾
5-20s, '62, c.	115½	115⅝	5-20s, '68, c.	119⅝	119¾
5-20s, '64, r.	117¼	117½	10-40s, r.	116⅛	116¼
5-20s, '64, c.	117½	117⅝	10-40s, c.	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, '65, r.	119	119¼	5s, '81, r.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, '65, c.	119⅜	119¾	5s, '81, c.	116	116¼
5-20s, '65, n., r.	118⅛	118½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $245,000 for interest and $156,000 for bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$47,678,000
Gold balances	1,431,147
Currency balances	1,661,040

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$73,015,779
Currency balances	2,805,988
Gold exchanges	10,646,866
Gold balances	1,017,434

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund..	23	H. & St. Jo., due '87.	96
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	10	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L...	106⅜
Ark.7s, Mem. & L.R.	10	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L..	106⅜
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B.		N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..	113
& N. O.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87..	113
Ark. 7s, M.,O.& R.R.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..	113
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C. 6s,O..Jan.&Ju.	27
California 7s	105	N. C. 6s,Ap.& Oct..	27
Connecticut 6s	104	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J..	55⅜
Georgia 6s	81	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A&Oc	55⅜
Ga. 7s, new bonds	90	NC6s,NCR,CoffJ&J	37
Ga. 7s, indorsed	84	NC6s,NCR,CoffA&O	37
Indiana 5s	99	N.C.6s,N.B.,J.&J..	16
Kentucky 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '75	99½
Louisiana 6s	26½	Ohio 6s, '81	103
La. new bonds	25½	Ohio 6s, '86	104
La. 6s, new. F. Dbt..	25	Rhode Island 6s	103
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	25	South Carolina 6s	34
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	26	S. C. 6s,Jan.&July..	33
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	26	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct..	33
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	28	S. C. 6s, F.A, '66..	32
Michigan 6s, 1878-9..	102	S. C. 6s, L.C.'89,J&J.	32
Michigan 6s, 1883	102	S. C. 6s, L.C.'89,A&O.	32
Michigan 7s, 1890	105	S. C. 7s, of '88	32
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..	100	S. C. N. F. B.	8
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..	99½	Tenn. 6s, Old	61
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..	98	Tenn. 6s, O., ex-C..	46
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..	96	Tenn. 6s, New B	62
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..	96	Tenn. 6s,N.B.,ex-C..	45½
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..	96	Tenn. 6s, N. B., n.s..	45
Fund. bds. due in '94.	95	Texas 10s, '76	97
L.bds.due'81 to '91,in.	97½	Virginia 6s, Old	31
Asy. or Univ. due '92.	95	Va. 6s, N. B., '66....	31
H. & St. Jo., due '75.	100	Va. 6s, N. B., '67....	31
H. & St. Jo., due '76.	99	Va. 6s, Con. B	55
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	95	Va. 6s, Def. B	10¾

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..	107	C., P. & A., old bs..	100½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds..	99	C., P. & A., new bs..	101
Bos., H. & Erie 1st..	23	Buff. & Erie, new bs.	101
Bos., H. & Erie G..	25	Buff. & State Line 7s.	101
B.,C. R. & M.1st 7s g.	45	L. S. Dividend bs..	100½
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	35	L. S. Con. Cp.. 1st..	100¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s ex c.	35	L. S. Con. Cp., 2d..	91½
Chic. & Alton 1st..	105	L. S. Con. Reg., 2d..	91
Chic. & Alton Inc..	100½	Mar. & Cin. 1st..	107
La. & Mo. 1st guar..	90	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..	102⅜
St. L., J. & C. 1st..	99	Mich.C.1st,8s,'82,S.F.	113
C.,B.& Q. 8 ꝑ c. 1st.	112	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..	101¼
C., B. & Q. C. 7s..	102⅛	N. Y. C. 6s, '83..	99⅛
Chic., R. I. & Pac..	107¼	N. Y. C. 6s, '87..	99
C. R. of N. J. 1st n..	110⅛	N. Y. C. 6s, R.Estate.	95
C. R. of N. J. 1st C..	103½	N.Y.C.6s,Subscript'n	95
C. R. of N. J. 1st C..	106¼	N. Y. C. 7s, '76..	103¼
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.	99⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	112
M.& St.P.1st 8s P.D.	108½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	106¼
M.& S.P.1st7 3-10P.D.	94	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75..	102
M. & St. P.7s G.R.D.	83½	Harlem 1st, 7s, C..	109⅛
M. & St. P.1stL.C.D.	88	Harlem 1st, 7s, R..	109
Mil. & St. P. 2d..	77	N. Missouri 1st..	83¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F..	104	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	99½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	91	Ohio & Miss. Con..	97⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st..	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d,Con.	82⅝
Chic. & N.W.C.G.bs.	81¼	C. Pacific G'd bs..	96⅛
Galena & Chi. Ex..	106	C. P.,San Joaquin Br.	85½
Galena & Chi. 2d..	102	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st..	84
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	90	C. P., State Aid bs..	103½
Chicago & Mil. 1st..	93½	Western Pacific bs..	86⅛
Win. & St. Peters 1st	78½	Union Pac. 1st..	92⅝
C.,C.C.& I.1st 7s S.F.	106	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	91⅞
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	103⅞	Union Pac. Inc. P.D.	97½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	107	Union Pac. Sink. F..	80¾
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	108⅞	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st..	92
Mor. & Es. 1st..	109¼	Pac.R.7s,Gt'd by Mo.	100⅝
Mor. & Es. 2d..	106	Pitts., Ft. W.& C.1st.	107⅛
Mor. & Es, Con'n..	98	Pitts., Ft.W.&C.2d..	103
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71..	102½	Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F.	103
Erie 2d 7s, '79..	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d..	101¾
Erie 3d 7s, '83..	101½	Col., Cin. & Ind. 1st.	70¾
Erie 4th 7s, '80..	98¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d..	26
Long Dock Bonds..	101¼	Rome, W.& Og.C.1st.	93½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	104	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	96½
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	80	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	91
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '75.	101¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	81½
D. & S. City 1st..	98	T. & W. 1st, St.L.D.	55
D. & S. City 2d Div.	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d..	52
C. Falls & Minn. 1st.	82¼	Tol. & Wab. Cons.C.	40
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d..	100	Gt. West. 1st, 1888..	78
M. S. N. I.S. F.7 p. c.	105½	Laf., Bl'n & Miss.1st.	55
Clev. & Tol. S. F..	103	Han. & Cent. Mo.1st.	70
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.	101	Pekin,Lin.& Dec.1st.	55

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange	117½	Mercantile	110
Butchers' & Drov's'	130	Merchants'	120
Chatham	137	Merchants' Ex	101
City	300	Nassau	108
Citizens'	125	New-York	127
Corn Exchange	120	New-York County	205
First National	205	Ninth National	100
Fourth National	98½	North America	97
Gallatin National	130	Park	137
Grocers'	98	People's	138
Hanover	90	Phenix	98
Imp. & Traders'	200	Republic	106
Irving	127	Seventh Ward	98
Manhattan	150	State of New-York	110
Manuf's' & Mer's'	75	Tradesmen's	142
Market	115	Union	133
Mechanics'	138		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 28.
Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	..
City 6s, New	104⅞	105
Camden & Amboy Railroad	130½	130¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	55¾	55⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21¾	22
Northern Central Railroad	33	33½
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	100	100¼

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN COMPANY—A STARTLING EXHIBIT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "Hard Pan," told a great deal of hard truth about the "waterings" of Lake Shore, but, though dealing with ratios and percentages, in describing the different fictitious issues, he failed to convey a clear idea of what all this amounted to in actual dollars. As one who feels interested in having all this sort of rottenness weeded out of our railroad and other corporations, I have taken the trouble to work out the data given by "Hard Pan," into actual figures, and beg permission to submit the startling result to your readers. The successive "waterings" in the securities of the several roads embraced in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Consolidation, have been as follows, as will appear from reference to the reports of the respective companies:

(1.) BUFFALO AND ERIE.

Stock and bonds at time of consolidation..	$9,700,000
Stock and bonds previously	3,100,000
"Watered" capital	$6,600,000

(2.) CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA.

Stock and bonds at time of consolidation..	$11,250,000
Stock and bonds previously	4,350,000
"Watered" capital	$6,900,000

(3.) CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO.

Stock and bonds at time of consolidation..	$9,399,000
Stock and bonds previously	7,094,792
"Watered" capital	$2,304,208

(4.) MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA.

Stock and bonds at time of consolidation.	$22,113,053
Stock and bonds previously	19,218,467
"Watered" capital	$2,894,586

(5.) RECAPITULATION OF THE ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE COST OF THE ROADS FORMING THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana.	$19,218,467
Cleveland and Toledo	7,094,792
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula	4,350,000
Buffalo and Erie	3,100,000
Total	$33,763,259
Total capital (stocks, bonds, and floating debt) of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company on the consolidation in 1869	$58,729,551
"Watered" capital in 1869	$24,966,292

It will be seen from the foregoing summary statement, that at the time of the consolidation in 1869 the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road had $33,763,259 of real capital, representing the actual cost of the property at that time, and that to this had been superadded $24,966,292 of fictitious or "watered" capital. The following statement shows that within four years following the consolidation a further "watering" of $29,643,870 was effected:

(6.) LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Stock, bonds, and floating debt in 1869	$58,729,551
Stock, bonds, and floating debt in 1873	88,373,421
Additional "watered" capital	$29,643,870

Table 5 of the above series of statements shows the cost of the roads included in the consolidation to have been $33,763,259. The statement following shows that the bonded and floating debt of the company exceeded in 1873 the actual cost of the property by $4,610,162.

(7.) THE RELATION OF THE COST OF THE ROADS COMPOSING THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN TO THE WHOLE BONDED AND FLOATING DEBT OF THE COMPANY.

Cost of the various roads	$33,763,259
Bonded and floating debt of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern in 1873	38,373,421
Bonded and floating debt in excess of cost of road	$4,610,162

A comparison of the cost of the consolidated roads with the stocks, bonds and floating debt of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company, will show that the "watered" capital of this remarkably-financed corporation amounts to $54,610,162; which represents the amount the road is required to earn dividends or interest upon beyond what should be required by the legitimate cost of the road. Here are the figures:

(8.) THE RELATION OF THE COST OF THE ROADS COMPOSING THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN TO THE ENTIRE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, STOCK, BONDS, AND FLOATING DEBT.

Cost of the various roads	$33,763,259
Stock, bonds, and floating debt of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern in 1873	88,373,421
Total "watered" capital of the company	$54,610,162

And now, Sir, having shown what amount of "water" the road is expected to earn interest upon, let the following statement of the receipts, per ton, per mile, for freight on the principal lines between New-York and Chicago, for the last ten years, be taken as indicating what prospect there is of the road being able to make distributions on this huge fictitious capital:

RECEIPTS PER TON PER MILE FOR FREIGHT ON THE PRINCIPAL RAILROADS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO.

	Cts. Cts.
1865	3.31@2.76
1866	2.92@2.45
1867	2.53@2.04
1868	2.59@1.92
1869	2.20@1.60
1870	1.86@1.37
1871	1.65@1.47
1872	1.69@1.52
1873	1.57@1.45
1874	1.46@1.25

This steady decline in freights every year for the last ten years tells better than any argument can what must be the doom of all "watered" capital, and what the fate of companies which strain their finances to pay dividends upon such fictitious issues.

RAILROAD ACCOUNTANT.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds
A limited amount for sale by
KUHN, LOEB & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 28—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3 ꝑ cent. Consols for money, 92½@92⅝; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107⅞; New 5s, 102⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 26¼.

2:30 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £231,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 47⅜ ꝑ cent., is now 50 ꝑ cent.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 20,578,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 62f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter: Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7 11-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 7⅝d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,100 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7 11-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March at 7 15-16d.

LONDON, Jan. 28—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine opened at 26s. 9d. and closed at 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ꝑ cwt. Hops, £10 10s.@£10 15s., for Middle State American.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	28	Hides, bales	155
Broom-corn, bales	42	Leather, sides	8,461
Cotton, bales	923	Lead, pks	587
Copper, bbls	16	Pork, pks	1,276
Dried Fruit, pks	229	Beef, pks	19
Eggs, bbls	459	Cut Meats, pks	4,377
Flour, bbls	6,154	Grease, pks	119
Wheat, bushels	13,800	Lard, pks	5,104
Corn, bushels	75,375	Stearine, pks	138
Oats, bushels	8,500	Butter, pks	1,834
Malt, bushels	7,060	Tallow, pks	54
Barley, bushels	2,500	Dressed Hogs, No	1,647
Grass-seed, bags	736	Sugar, bbls	155
Beans, bbls	150	Starch, bxs	380
Candles, pks	100	Tea, half-chests	23
Corn Meal, bags	850	Tobacco, hhds	22
B. W. Flour, pks	250	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	6
Hops, bales	47	Whisky, bbls	524
Hides, No	380		

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted steady at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ꝑ ℔.

COFFEE—Brazils have been held firmly; sales, 658 bags Rio, per John Williamson, at 20½c., gold; 4,500 bags do., per L. Hambro, to arrive at New-Orleans, on private terms; and 4,000 bags do., per E. Thunn, at Mobile, on private terms, and at Baltimore, 5,500 bags, per J. W. Drury, before arrival, 19¾c., gold. Mild Coffees have been ruling at advanced prices. A resale of 1,400 bags Jamaica was made at 20c., gold.... The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day was 24,120 bags, and at the outports, 27,088 bags, with 258,800 bags afloat and loading for the United States, of which 63,300 bags were for this port. Other kinds have been actively sought after, but the very light offering and the advanced prices claimed checked business. The recent movements, in other than Rio and Santos, (part previously reported,) have been summed up thus: 1,878 bags Maracaibo, ex Sara, sold on private terms; 3,103 bags Jamaica, 1,723 bags St. Domingo, 675 bags Costa Rica, 150 bags Laguayra, 199 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption, within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day was only 832 bags, of which were 400 bags Java, 187 bags Savanilla, 185 bags Costa Rica, and 60 bags Maracaibo. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ꝑ ℔, 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19¼c.@21¾c., gold; Java invoices, 27c.@30c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20c.@22c.; Jamaica, 19½c.@21½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@23c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22½c., gold, ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—The transactions in spot Cotton have been small, and prices easier. Sales 684 bales, of which 506 bales late yesterday, including 300 bales to exporters, 381 bales to spinners, and 3 bales on speculation. Future deliveries opened easier on account of the less favorable advices from Liverpool and free receipts at the ports. Prices shortly declined 1-16c. on other than February option, which continued strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,300 bales, (of which 8,100 bales on last evening, and 11,600 bales to-day,) with 1,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 3-16c.; February, 15 3-16. March at 15 13-32c.; April, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; May at 16c.@16 1-32c.; June, 16 11-32c. July at 16 19-32c.@16⅝c.; August at 16 13-16c. ꝑ ℔.... The receipts at this port to-day were 3,923 bales, and at all the shipping ports 21,926 bales; thus far this week, 98,152 bales; same time last week, 79,462 bales; since September, 2,496,930 bales, against 2,528,526 bales same time last year.... The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new standard of classification:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow movement has been noted in most kinds of State and Western Flour, since our last, with prices generally quoted weak, under rather more urgent offerings of stock. The export inquiry is light. The sales since our last have been 9,400 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4, mainly at $3 85@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35, chiefly at $4 10@$4 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 65@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 10@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5 05; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 65@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 90@$5 70; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 35; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 25; Western White do., Extras, at $5 25@$7; St. Louis Extras, $4 75@$7; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 85@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 2,900 bbls. shipping stock within our range, in good part City mill product.... Southern Flour has been in slack demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 85 for very poor to very good shipping and Trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras.... Canada Flour quite dull and nominal.... Rye Flour has been moderately sought after within the range of from $4 10@$5 25 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine, ꝑ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in fair demand, but at easier prices, within the range of from $4@$4 50 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $4 50 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 970 bbls.... Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in limited request at from $1 45@$1 80 ꝑ 100 ℔.... Oatmeal dull, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ꝑ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been sparingly purchased within the range of $2 50@$2 85 ꝑ 100 ℔. for poor to fancy, in bags.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day. Spring has been held at yesterday's closing prices, on moderate offerings of stock, but the demand has been limited, especially so from export buyers, and the bids for prime samples have been 2c. a bushel lower than the basis of yesterday's dealings, thus checking transactions. Prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, quoted at $1 13 bid and $1 15 asked; prime No. 2 Chicago do., in store, $1 08 bid and $1 10 asked. A few unimportant car lots were placed within the previous range. And, to arrive soon, 40,000 bushels strictly prime No. 1 Spring were reported sold last evening at $1 22 ꝑ bushel. Winter Wheat quiet, but quoted about steady. Sales have been reported of equal to only about 13,000 bushels at $1 28@$1 32 for fair to choice White Western, and $1 25@$1 28 for prime Red and Amber do.... New Corn has been quite active, the demand having been good for shipment and home trade purposes at an advance of ½c.@1c. ꝑ bushel, closing firmly. Old neglected and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels at 83½c.@85c. for ordinary to strictly choice New Mixed Western, mainly at 84½c. for prime, afloat; 84½c.@85½c. for New Yellow Western; 85c.@85½c. for New White do., (odd lots;) and 85c. for New White Southern.... Rye quoted steady, within the range of 93c.@96c. for car lots, but inactive.... Barley and Barley Malt dull at about previous (nominal) quotations. .... Buckwheat in slack demand, with State quoted at 70c. ꝑ bushel.... A very good inquiry prevails for Oats, chiefly on trade account, at a shade firmer prices for prime stock, the offerings of which have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,500 bushels at 67c.@69c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, the latter rate for prime Chicago, afloat; 67c.@70c. for poor to prime White do.; 67c.@68c. for Mixed State; 68c.@71c. for ordinary to choice White do.... Feed has been in light request, within the range of from $24@$31 for poor to choice, ꝑ ton.... Hay continues in fair request at former rates. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw selling moderately at 50c.@70c.; Oat at 55c.@70c. ℔ 100 ℔.

HEMP, &c.—Have been quiet; sales 300 bales Jute Butts at 2⅜c., currency, cash; and 871 bales Jute at 5¼c., currency, 60 days.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand, with prices firmly held; sales 1,250 California Kips, 600 Buenos Ayres, 25c. gold, 4 months; 250 Porto Cabello, 360 Wet-salted Texas Kips, and 400 Dry do., on private terms.

MOLASSES—Business in new crop New-Orleans has been on a moderate scale, with prices ruling about steady: 240 bbls. were reported sold, in lots, at 57c.@65c. for good to fancy. Stock of New-Orleans this morning estimated at 10,500 bbls., chiefly of grades under prime. Foreign product very quiet, but nominally unchanged in price. A few small lots of old crop were sold in a jobbing way at 43c. for Barbados, 43c.@46c. for Demerara, and 45c.@50c. for Porto Rico. Stock of foreign in first hands here this morning, 1,526 hhds. Porto Rico and 563 hhds. English Islands. New crop Cuba, 50 test, to arrive, quoted nominally at 38c.@39c. ꝑ gallon. A few invoices of stock of recent receipt have not been reported as marketed. We quote here: Porto Rico, 43c.@55c.; Barbados, 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 35c.@47½c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 56c.@66c. for good to fancy. Cuba product wholly nominal. Syrups have been in moderate request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ꝑ gallon.... Sugar-house Molasses dull, on the basis of 30c. for hhds. and 33c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light demand here on the previous basis of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained; sales, 215 bbls. good Strained at $2 15, and 200 bbls. do., small pks., at $2 30 ꝑ 280 ℔s. .... Tar and Pitch quiet at old quotations.... Spirits Turpentine quoted steady at 38c.@38½c. for merchantable, on, however, a dull market. Sales, 60 bbls., from dock, at 38c. ꝑ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Inactive, but held with confidence.... Crude, in bulk, at 6½c.... Refined, here, 12½c., with sales of 1,800 bbls.; also, sales of 25,000 cases for shipment on private terms; and at Philadelphia, 12⅛c.@12¼c.... Refined, in cases, 17¼c.@17½c.... City Naphtha, 9½c. ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more active demand, with March delivery quoted 30c. ꝑ bbl. higher; sales, 2,250 bbls. New Mess, for March, at $19 20@$19 30, closing $19 37½ asked; job lots have been held at $19 50. Of Western Prime Mess sales, for prompt delivery, have been 400 bbls. at $18 for inspected; Extra Prime has been quoted at $15 75 for inspected lots. Dressed Hogs have been offered at easier prices; quoted at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Western, and 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for City. Bacon has been held more firmly in sympathy with the Western markets, with a quiet market, however; sales 150 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c. Western Long Clear quoted at 10c. bid; Long and Short Clear together, 10¼c.@10⅜c., and Short Clear 10⅝c.@10¾c. For Chicago delivery sales have been reported of 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear together, half and half, at 9⅝c. Cut-meats offered at easier prices, with less trade; sales, 25,000 ℔. Bellies at 9¼c. for 16 ℔. average, and 9⅝c.@9¾c. for 10 to 12 ℔.; 1,500 loose City Fresh Hams at 10⅜c.@10½c.; 1,000 loose Fresh Shoulders at 7¼c.; 1,000 loose Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.; loose Pickled Hams quoted 10¼c.@10½c.; do. Smoked Hams, 12c.@12½c. Smoked Shoulders, 8¾c. Lard—Western Steam has been ruling 1-16c. higher, with more doing on export and speculative account: Sales 110 tcs. on spot, 13⅝c.; 1,250 tcs., chiefly for export, 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; January quoted 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 3,000 tcs. February, 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 500 tcs. March at 14c., and 2,000 tcs. turned from February to March, with ⅛c. paid for carrying. Kettle is firm at 14½c. Of City Steam, sales have been 400 tcs. at 13¾c.; No. 1 City, 13⅜c.@13½c. Of Refined, sales have been 900 tcs. for Continent, 14⅛c.; quoted, 14⅛c.@14¼c. Beef has been quiet; sales 175 bbls.; we quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, ꝑ bbl.... Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $30 for Extra do. ꝑ tierce. Beef Hams quiet at $20@$21 50 for Western; sales 200 bbls.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs moderately sought after within the previous range.

SPICES—A rather better inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds at steadier rates. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 22½ for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 02½@$1 08½; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 39c.@41c.; East India Pepper at 19¼c.@19¾c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27c.; Pimento at 11c.@11½c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11¼c., ꝑ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet, with prices unsettled and rather easier. Sales, 97 hhds. good fair refining Muscovado, at 8c.; 97 hhds. common to fair do. new crop, the first sale, at 7½c.@8c.; 130 hhds. Molasses Sugar, 7¼c.@7½c.; 28 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¾c., and 47 hhds. Centrifugal, at 8⅝c. We quote fair Refining at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9½c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¼c. ꝑ ℔. Refined Sugars have been comparatively quiet, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.@10½c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ꝑ ℔. The movements in Raw Sugars at this port, since Jan. 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Jan. 1, 1875	33,077	43,432	26,940	258
Receipts, since	9,433	12,187	65,162	420
Total	42,510	55,319	92,102	678
Sales, since	16,089	19,984	68,491	645
Stock, Jan. 28, 1875	26,421	35,635	23,611	33
Stock, Jan. 29, 1874	20,105	14,626	216,609	1,166

TEAS—Have been in less demand; sales and resales, 5,000 half-chests Japan, and 1,400 half-chests Green.

TALLOW—Steady and more active; equal to 115,000 ℔. sold at 8¾c.@8 15-16c. for good to strictly prime.... Stearine wanted, and quoted firm; City, in hhds., 14½c.; Western, in tcs., 14¼c., ꝑ ℔. Sales recently of 500 tcs. Western, for forward delivery, on private terms.

WHISKY—Declined to 96½c. ꝑ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very quiet. Room on berth and tonnage on charter have been offered reservedly at about previous figures, but the inquiry for accommodation has been on a limited scale, and the aggregate of the day's business has been unusually light. The engagements were: To Liverpool, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Apples at 4s.; 132 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d.; 150 bags Clover-seed on private terms; 550 pks. Provisions at 40s.; 3,000 staves on private terms.... To Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. Apples at 4s.... To Rotterdam, by steam, 6,000 Staves on private terms.... To Bremen, by sail, 450 pks. Provisions at 50s.@52s. 6d.; 250 bags Clover-seed on private terms.... A British schooner, 171 tons, hence to Barbados and back, at a lump sum.... An American schooner, hence to Porto Rico and back, at 38c. for Sugar.... A German ship, from Philadelphia to Bremen, with 8,000 bbls. of Refined Petroleum at 5s.... A British bark, 420 tons, from Charleston to Havre, with a full cargo of Cotton at ⅞c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 90¼c.@90⅝c.; No. 2 Spring, 88⅛c., spot; 88¼c. bid February; 89⅛c., March; No. 3 Spring, 82½c.@83¾c.; Rejected, 76½c.@76¾c. Corn firm and in fair demand; a shade higher; new No. 2 Mixed, 64½c.@64¾c., spot; 64¾c., February; 65⅛c. bid March; Rejected, 61¼c. Oats unchanged. Pork higher and in fair demand at $18 10, cash or February; $18 40, March. Lard firm, strong, and in fair demand at $13 35, spot or February; $13 45, March; $13 70@$13 72½, April. Bulk Meats advanced and in fair demand; Shoulders, 6⅜c.@6½c.; Middles, 9¼c.@9¾c. Whisky, 94c. At the call of the Board in the afternoon, Grain firmer and unchanged. Pork, $18 06½@$18 10, February; $18 37½, March. Lard, $13 32½, February. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Corn, 57,600 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 97,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Cattle quiet, weak, and unsettled, closing dull. Receipts, 2,000; sales of Native Cows and corn-fed Texans, $3@$4 25; Stockers, $3 25@$4 15; fair to choice shipping Steers, $5@$6 60. Shipments, 1,300. Live Hogs steady, firm, and unchanged. Receipts, 17,000; sales at $6 40@$7 15 for fair to choice; bulk of sales be $6 50@$7. Shipments, 3,000. Sheep easier and less active. Receipts, 1,400; sales at $4 25@$5 65.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher for low grades. Wheat firmer and a shade better: No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06½; No. 3 do., $1 02½; No. 2 Spring, 98c. Corn steady at 62½c.@64c. Oats firmer and a shade better; No. 2, 55c.@55½c. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 40. Rye lower at 98c.@98½c. Whisky dull at 95c. Pork held at $18 25@$18 50; no sales. Dry-salted Meats in improved demand; more doing; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, at Des Moines, 6½c. and 9½c., buyer February; car lots here, 6½c. and 9½c.@9¾c. Bacon in improved demand: Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c., loose; packed lots, 7¾c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, 10½c.@10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet at 13¼c. Live Hogs firm; Yorkers, $5 50@$6 25; Packing, $6 25@$7. Cattle dull; supplies mostly of lower grades; shippers buy only at bottom prices; good native Steers, ranging from 1,325 to 1,380 ℔., at $5 62½; fair do., $4 87½@$5; through Texans, averaging 960 ℔., at $3 75; good native stockers, $4 25@$4 50; native Oxen, $4. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,800.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Flour dull; Superfine, $3 75@$4; Extras, $4@$4 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat—Prime in demand; other grades dull; Red, $1 18@$1 20; Amber, $1 23@$1 25; White, $1 26@$1 30. Rye, 92c. Corn dull; Yellow, 78c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 79c. Oats quiet; White, 67c.@68c.; Mixed, 65c.@66c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $19 50. Lard, 12½c.@14c. Butter dull; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 38c.@40c.; Western Extras, 30c.@31c.; Western Firsts, 25c.@28c.; Western Rolls Extra, 27c.@29c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 30c.@32c.; Western, 29c.@31c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Flour dull; no demand; prices unchanged. Wheat dull; Amber Western, $1 12@$1 22; No. 1 Red Western, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 16; No. 3 do., $1 10; Red Pennsylvania, $1 15@$1 18; Red Maryland, $1 10@$1 20; Amber do., $1 25@$1 30; White do., $1 10@$1 25. Corn weak; White Southern, 76c.@79c.; Yellow do., 77c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 78½c., spot; 80c., last half February. Oats quiet, steady, and unchanged. Rye dull at 9-c.@$1. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter dull, but steady; Tub and Roll, 26c.@28c. Coffee quiet, but very strong; ordinary to strictly prime Rio cargoes, 18½c.@20½c. Whisky dull; nominally 98c. Petroleum unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93½c.; No. 2, 88⅞c.; February, 89c.; March, 90¼c. Oats entirely nominal; No. 2, 51c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye firmer; No. 1, in store, 95½c. Barley declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 26½; No. 3 do., $1 01½. Provisions firmer; Mess Pork, $18, cash and February; $18 30, March; $18 55, April; Prime Mess, nominally $16 25; Extra Prime, $13. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅜c.@6½c., loose; Middles, 9½c.@10c., boxed. Lard firm; Steam, 13⅜c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Receipts, through shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. The market for Grain to-day was generally heavy; no orders from the interior or any local demand; car-lots No. 2 Chicago Spring Wheat offered at $1; No. 2 Milwaukee do., $1 05. New Corn, on the track, 78c., and Western Oats, 57½c., on the track. Flour dull; sales of 326 bbls. at unchanged quotations. Pork dull; $19 50 for Heavy Mess. Dressed Hogs dull at $8@$8 50. High-wines nominally 97c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 05@$1 10. Corn dull at 68c. Oats steady at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and steady. Pork nominally $18 50, spot; sales at $19, buyer March. Lard quiet at $13 30@$13 35, spot; $13 37½, February. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 9⅜c. and 9⅝c., all partly cured, loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green Meats easier; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.; Hams, 17 ℔. average, 9¼c. Whisky in good demand at 94c. Butter very dull.

TOLEDO, Jan. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 13½; No. 3 do., $1 07¼; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 09½@$1 10; Extra, $1 14; Amber Michigan, February, $1 08¼; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2 do., $1 06. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, February, 68½; do., May, 74¾; Low Mixed, 67½. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 35. Dressed Hogs, $7 40@$7 65. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Flour unchanged; demand light; sales of 600 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 37; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. Corn unchanged at 88c. Barley quiet; Canada offered at $1 47@$1 48. Corn-meal—$3 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted, ꝑ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ꝑ ton.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn firm; Mixed, 66c.@67c. Oats firm. Rye unchanged. Pork quiet at $19 50. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 7½c.@8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c. and 11c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 9⅜c. and 10c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Prime, 14c.; tierce, 14½c.; keg, 15½. Whisky, 94c. Bagging quiet, but firm, at 12c.@12½c.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Flour—Limited demand; prices unchanged. Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 86c.@89c. Oats selling at 67c.@71c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1@$1 05. Mill-feed—Shorts, $27 50@$28; Fine Feed and Middlings, $29@$32. Receipts to-day—Flour, 3,373 bbls.; Corn, 23,490 bushels; Wheat, 6,800 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels; Shorts, 4,800 bushels; Barley, 484 bushels; Oat-meal, 200 cases.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Hogs, $7 75@$7 80. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 28.—Flour dull and drooping at $4 75@$8 25. Corn dull and drooping at 85c. Oats dull and drooping at 69c.@70c. Pork in store, $21. Lard firm and in fair demand at 14c.@15c. Shoulders, 7c.@7½c.; Sides, 9⅞c.@10¼c. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 28.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 35½c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 70. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50. Tar steady at $1 65.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—Flour, Grain, and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs steady at $6@$6 70; receipts, 1,300.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton easy; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 17,985 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,415 bales; coastwise, 1,074 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 70,721 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 2,416 bales; exports coastwise, 1,425 bales; sales, 1,406 bales; stock, 96,932 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 8,587 bales; gross, 8,901 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,518 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 313,530 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 2,906 bales; gross, 3,081 bales; exports coastwise, 51 bales; sales, 1,959 bales; stock, 73,454 bales.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,877 head, or 581 cars, against 464 cars for the same time last week; market dull and dragging at yesterday's prices; fresh arrivals mostly through consignments; about 800 head disposed of; balance, good to prime, shipped through in first hands; 15 cars common Cattle in yards to hold over; sales, 350 Illinois Steers, ranging from 960 to 1,170 ℔., at $4 50@$5 62½; 250 Michigan Steers, ranging from 970 to 1,120 ℔., at $4@$5 25; 150 Ohio Steers, ranging from 890 to 1,294 ℔., at $4 25@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, to-day, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 11,700 head, against 19,900 head for the same time last week; market dull and slow; about 1,100 head disposed of, six cars in yards remaining unsold, quality medium; sales, 775 Western Sheep, ranging from 81 to 100 ℔., at $4 75@$6 12½; 340 extra Ohio, averaging 109 ℔., at $6 50. Hogs—market slow, about 200 disposed of; fresh arrivals mostly through consignments; 18 cars in yards remaining unsold, 10 heavy; 8 Yorkers and light Pigs; Yorkers holding at $6 50@$6 75; heavy Hogs holding at $7@$7 12½; too many light Pigs, weighing 150 ℔. and less, forced on the market the last four weeks, not wanted, and with difficulty disposed of at prices satisfactory to owners.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 29: Nos. 16, 48, 28, 42½, 36, 5, 20, 26.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
75—Mason vs. Armstrong.	196—Skinner vs. Fiske.
107—Cazade vs. Tyler.	199—Kent vs. Kent.
108—Fliess vs. Tyler.	217—Fowler vs. Wood.
109—Burke vs. Tyler.	
117—Vose vs. Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
100—Brennan vs. The People.	227—Rogers vs. Schmersahl et al.
101—Shiffin vs. The People.	228—Ryer vs. Wiberley.
	229—Miller vs. White.
102—Adams vs. The People.	230—Oberley vs. Dickinson et al.
106—Harris vs. The People.	
108—Wiggins vs. The People.	231—Doremus vs. Williams.
	232—Mason vs. Partridge, impleaded, &c.
109—Conway vs. The People.	
147— — vs. —.	233—Sawyer et al. vs. Partridge, impl'd, &c.
155— — vs. —.	234—Kilburn et al. vs. Partridge, impl'd, &c.
55—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.	235—Smith vs. Wright.
55½—Same vs. Same.	236—Haden et al. vs. Buddensick et al.
224—March et al. vs. First Nat. Bk. of Mobile.	237—Kendell et al. vs. Brill.
225—Vose vs. Yulee.	238—Same vs. Same.
226—Same vs. Same.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1778—Gazzam vs. Evarts.	1584—Read vs. Reeve.
1636—Pratt vs. Internat'l S. S. Co., impleaded, &c.	1876—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
	2156—Klous vs. Wetmore.
1356—Cooper, Trustee, &c., vs. Arango.	1650—Architectural Iron Co. vs. Kurtz.
2154—Simon et al. vs. Huat et al.	2176—Rhinelander vs. Dixon.
628—Stewart et al. vs. Sherrard, Pres't, &c.	2164—Engs et al. vs. Tyler.
	2130—Reimer et al. vs. Koenigsberg.
639—Same vs. Same.	2168—Burke et al. vs. Tyler.
630—Baker et al. vs. Schlegel.	1422—Gilfillian vs. Duncomb et al.
1528—Imp. & Traders' Bk. vs. Adler et al.	1504—Mitchell vs. Duncombe et al.
1476—West, Bradley & Cary Manuf'g Co. vs. Manhattan M'f'g Co.	2166—Cazade vs. Tyler.
	2080—Hyman vs. Farley.
1524—Wiggins, Receiver, &c., vs. Heath et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short causes.	Nos.
1639—Gungenhauser, Ad'r, &c., vs. Lyons.	1493—Lodewick vs. Raymond.
2063—Schlesinger vs. Wilcox.	1821—Salisbury vs. Hubbell et al.
1863—Martin et al. vs. Heister.	1653—Smith vs. Simpson et al.
1511—P. & R. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Haudibode.	2121—Halstead vs. Hurd.
	1893—Barstow vs. Sniffin et al.
213—Lockwood, Jr., vs. Neilson et al.	2081—Vogt et al. vs. Levy.
1875—McLane et al. vs. Schwazwalder et al.	2083—Davis et al. vs. Clapp et al.
1455—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon, Penn., vs. Israel et al.	2165—Fliess et al. vs. Tyler.
	2167—Bellows et al. vs. Tyler.
1309—Noble, Adm'x, &c., vs. Whipple.	1975—Nichols et al. vs. Whitehouse et al.
1475—Cahn et al. vs. French	1421—Mitchell vs. Duncombe et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. *Short Causes.*	Nos.
1432—Ibbotson vs. King et al.	1678—Connor vs. Smith.
	1508—Reilay vs. Stage.
1426—Bell vs. O'Donell.	1699—Philips vs. Daly.
1700—Hering vs. Wood.	1637—Kleinfelder vs. Sandford.
1566—Green vs. Bates et al.	
1455—Cottman vs. Clapp.	912½—Weiss vs. Homberg.
1195—Trouty vs. Hollister.	1295—Fielding vs. Waterhouse.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—No. 898—Goodman, Adm'r, vs. Dry Dock, E. B. and B. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Wallace, felonious assault and battery.	Peter Verdeu, grand larceny.
George Worthern, burglary.	William Hellramper, grand larceny.
James Duke, burglary.	
Charles Siebel, grand larceny.	Mary Smith, grand larceny.
Charles Reynolds, grand larceny.	Frank Wagner, grand larceny.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Chambers will be held on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th inst., in the General Term room. By order of the court.
N. JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Mount vs. Racey; Schwarz vs. Schwarz; Sage vs. Johnson; Delemater vs. Myer's Engine Company; Kampen vs. Kampen; Bond vs. Thompson; In the matter of the application of Vernon H. Brown; granted.

Boettger vs. Boettger; Ford vs. Knowland; memorandum.

Gautier vs. Douglass Manufacturing Company; Walsh vs. Rooney; motions granted.

Merritt vs. Dowley; Parish vs. Sherman; motions denied.

Heatherton vs. Heatherton; order granted.

Conklin vs. Goodwin; motion denied. Memorandum.

Browning vs. Rollwagen; must be on notice.

Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Daggett; motion granted. Memorandum.

Loner vs. New-York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad Company; motion denied without costs.

Lion vs. Hirshfeld; on Mrs. Hershfeld submitting to an examination the motion will be denied, against her; on the conclusion of defendant's examination, and his signing it, the court will make an order as to his punishment. No undertaking need be filed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Willmont vs. Meserole et al.; motion denied with costs. See opinion.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—In the Court of Appeals, Jan. 28, 1875:

No. 30.—Andrew J. Hackley et al., repondents, vs. John H. Draper et al., Executors, &c., appellants; argument resumed and concluded.

No. 73.—William H. Hoag, respondent, vs. Charles A. Lamont, appellant; argued by Samuel J. Glassey, of counsel for appellant, and by N. C. Moak for respondent.

No. 95.—George Kerhn, appellant, vs. Warren G. Brown et al., respondents.—On motion of W. G. Brown, of counsel for respondent, judgment was reaffirmed by default and an affidavit filed, showing that the appeal has been abandoned by the appellant. Ordered that the remittitur be sent down at once.

No. 27.—Daniel Hartnett et al., respondents vs. Stephen S. Wandell, Executor, &c., appellant.—Argued by Ezekiel Cowan, of counsel for appellant, and by Robert A. McClellan for respondent. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Friday, Jan. 29.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

THE TRANSLATION OF "FERNANDE."

James Schonberg vs. Arthur Cheney.—Plaintiff, as the translator of the play called "Fernande," sued the defendant for $5,000 damages for the violation of a contract to produce the play, and to allow plaintiff $20 for each representation. The play, although several times advertised, was never produced. The court allowed plaintiff $20 each for nineteen representations, as covered by the contract, making in all, with interest and costs, $527. From this defendant appeals, claiming that the most plaintiff ought to have received was $20 for one representation. The case on appeal was argued yesterday and decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Sedgwick and a Jury.

A COAL LAND CONTRACT.

Sarah H. Haswell vs. Gershon H. Carson.—In 1863 plaintiff made a contract for the purchase of fifty acres Pennsylvania coal lands at $20,000, paying $5,000 on account. Subsequently she permitted her husband to use the contract for the purpose of obtaining a loan of $2,000 thereon from the defendant. Plaintiff claims that instead of getting $2,000, the husband got only $250, and she now sues to recover from defendant the value of the contract. The defendant claims that when he took the contract it was of no value; that he did not know of the plaintiff in the matter, and that he took the contract from her husband to reimburse him for money spent on his account, giving him $250 over and above the amount of such disbursements.

The jury returned a verdict in favor of defendant.

DOINGS OF THE DOCK COMMISSION.

The regular weekly session of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, the full board being present. The Executive Committee submitted resolutions, which were adopted, awarding a contract for building sheds on Piers Nos. 46 and 43 North River to James C. Brady, of No. 117 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street; notifying Daniel Bradley, Chairman of a committee of citizens of Brooklyn, that the board was ready to grant the committee a lease of the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 43 and 44 East River for a term of five years, with permission to erect thereon such platform bridges, sheds, &c., as may be necessary to establish a first-class ferry-house, at a rent of $5,000 for the premises; granting an extension of lease of easterly half of Pier No. 20 East River to C. H. Mallory & Co.; notifying Henry V. Mead and J. R. Edwards, Commissioners in the matter of the estate of G. De Forest, deceased, that the department was prepared to negotiate for the purchase of such bulkhead property north of Pier No. 34 North River, as may belong to the estate, on a basis of $200 per foot. A communication was received from the Police Department asking the Commissioners of Docks to designate a place for the dumping of ashes and garbage, and suggesting that the two commissions confer at an early date as to the most available place for the purpose. A communication was read from Chief Engineer Graham calling the attention of the board to the fact of an ordinance about being proposed to the Common Council to construct a bulkhead in Coenties slip, of the area of about twenty City lots, at an estimated cost of $10,000. The construction of the bulkhead will enable the Police Department to dispose, free of cost, of a large quantity of filling, which the department is now obliged to transport to other points in scows at a heavy expense to the City. Several petitions, including one from the Old Colony Steam-ship Company for an extension of their lease on Piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, were referred to the Executive Committee. A letter was received from Controller Green in answer to the resolutions rebuking him, passed at the last meeting, but its reading was deferred to a future occasion.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

SERVICES IN THIS CITY—APPROPRIATE SERMONS BY REV. DRS. TAYLOR AND HUTTON.

Yesterday being the day of prayer for colleges, it was celebrated with the customary observances in the Rutgers Female College, No. 489 Fifth avenue. The pupils assembled in the chapel attached to the institution at 10 o'clock, and many friends of the college were present at the exercises. The services, which consisted of singing and prayer, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Martin, and a sermon suitable to the occasian was preached by Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle. The exercises were commenced by the singing of the 237th hymn, after which Dr. Martin read a portion of the Scripture. Prayer was then offered up, a special supplication on behalf of the institution being one of the features of the exercises. The hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was then sung, and was followed by Dr. Taylor's sermon. Dr. Taylor shaped his discourse from the parable of the faithful steward, with special reference to that portion of it which inculcates fidelity in small things, and it had several illustrations of a character calculated to make its application the better understood by the youthful auditory for whom it was specially intended. His general propositions were that morality is not a thing of magnitude, that great occasions are not necessary for the assertion of great principles, and that wrong is as really wrong in small things as it is in great. He pointed out, then, with more particularity, that fidelity in small things is the best test of character, and that we do not get a true estimate of character when we find it subject to the strain and pressure of a great occasion. This proposition Dr. Taylor strengthened with several familiar and easily understood illustrations. Among others, he mentioned the case of Lafitte, the great French financier, whose character was estimated by the banker to whom he was recommended from the fact that he picked up a pin in the street and stuck it carefully away in the lappel of his coat. Dr. Taylor then showed that fidelity in small things was not merely the best test, but was also the best safeguard of character, and in this connection he asserted that nobody grew entirely wicked at once. One of the illustrations of this second branch of his discourse was the gradual divergence of two lines of railway leaving a depot, seeming to run for a time almost parallel, but at the same time the distance between them ever increasing until by and by they ran in utterly opposite directions. The next branch of his discourse represented fidelity in small things as one of the best preparations for the responsibilities which great things bring to us, and then he pointed out that it was one of the most potent influences in bringing others to an understanding and appreciation of their duty. Lastly, Dr. Taylor showed that there was no inconsistency between the two Christian duties of contentment and aspiration. His sermon was followed by further religious exercises.

The occasion was also observed with religious exercises at the University, Washington square. Services commenced in the chapel at 11 A. M. The sermon was preached by Rev. M. H. Hutton.

A DRUNKARD FROZEN TO DEATH.

About 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as the bar-tender employed in Seiver's saloon, in Warren street, Jersey City, was about to open the store, he noticed a man leaning against a neighboring lamp-post, apparently under the influence of liquor. A short time afterward several parties carried the same man into the store, and, with the bar-tender's consent, laid him down by the stove, as they said, "to thaw out." When the stove began to grow warm, the bar-tender thought the man was too near the stove and went around to drag him away, but, on touching him, discovered, to his great astonishment and horror, that the man was dead, and had probably been dead for some time. There were marks of violence upon the face of the dead man, and it was quickly rumored about the neighborhood that a mysterious murder had been committed. The Police were notified, and removed the body to Brady's Morgue, where it was subsequently identified as that of Robert Humphrey, a dissipated character, well known about the saloons in the lower part of the city. It was also learned that on Wednesday night he crawled into the hayloft of Whelan's stables in Bergen street to sleep, and fell through the hatchway. He was picked up insensible and carried into Whelan's saloon, where he revived after a time, and then went away. This was about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and from that hour until the time he was seen leaning against the lamp-post, nothing of his movements is known. The County Physician was notified, and will probably order an investigation.

COMPLICATIONS OF A POLICE TRIAL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Hicks, colored, of No. 247 West Fiftieth street, was yesterday before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant, Isaiah D. Barnett, also colored, of the same number, was, about Christmas, robbed of clothing valued at $72. George Wright, an adopted son of Mrs. Hicks, was arrested for the theft, and although a part of the plunder was found in his possession the, proof was not clear and he was acquitted. Pending the trial Mrs. Hicks visited her son in prison, and obtained from him a number of pawn-tickets representing some of the stolen articles. These she surrendered to Rebecca Gindrell, a sister of the complainant, upon assurances that such action would result in a mitigation of sentence. It having since been ascertained that the trunk in which Wright secreted the clothing was the property of Mrs. Hicks, her arrest was decided upon as a step toward bringing the real thief to trial. Mrs. Hicks, who is an elderly woman of respectable appearance, was temporarily committed.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Gustavus W. Ball, the man charged with having defrauded the Government by means of substituting samples of goods subject to low duty in place of those liable to a higher rate, was brought before Commissioner Osborn yesterday afternoon for examination. He is a very respectable-looking, well-dressed man of about thirty years of age. He said his counsel, Mr. Clarke, was not present, being unavoidably engaged elsewhere, and he did not desire to proceed without counsel. The Commissioner then set the case down for 2 o'clock this afternoon. The articles alleged to have been substituted by Ball were dry goods, and, as far as can be learned, the change was made some time ago, to facilitate the passing of about forty thousand dollars' worth of goods at far less than their dutiable value. Ball, at the time of his arrest, was a clerk in the house of M. L. Graff & Co., importers of wines and brandies, at No. 94 Warren street. The senior member of that firm speaks in high terms of Ball's character, and states that he does not believe that Ball is guilty of the charge made against him.

A LUNATIC'S JOURNEY.

Yesterday morning a man, evidently a tramp, was arrested on Fulton street, in the village of Jamaica. When arrested he was walking in the sleigh-track barefooted, hatless, and coatless, and stated that he had walked in that condition from Hempstead. He refused to give his name, and was locked up as a lunatic. Recently a large number of lunatics have been arrested in different sections of Queens County, and, after a medical examination, sent to the State Asylum as a charge upon the several towns. The numbers have of late increased so rapidly that the opinion is fast gaining ground that they have been brought from other institutions and dropped, in order that they may become a burden on Queens and Suffolk Counties.

A PECULIAR CASE.

John O'Donnell, an old and respectable man, was yesterday brought before Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with attempting to steal $205 from Frederick Graaf and his wife, of No. 148 Forsyth street, on the 22d of January. They charged that he entered their saloon at the above number and made a forcible effort to carry off the $205. In court yesterday several witnesses, who were in the saloon at the time, stated that Mr. O'Donnell simply entered for the purpose of collecting the rent of the building, which he owned, and that Mrs. Graaf told him they had no money, and, to verify her statement, referred him to the money-drawer, which contained fifty cents. After full consideration of the testimony, Justice Sherwood discharged Mr. O'Donnell.

A COURAGEOUS OFFICER.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon considerable excitement was created in Chatham street by a team of runaway car-horses. At the corner of Pearl street the animals became detached from the car in consequence of a collision with a heavy wagon. While the horses were running at full speed, Officer Flynn rushed into the middle of the street, and, catching them by the head, stopped them. As the street was crowded at the time, the prompt action of the policeman probably saved life and limb. The same officer, some months ago, stopped a runaway team on Harlem Bridge, and saved the lives of four persons.

FEMALE PRISON LIFE.

THE MILLBANK PENITENTIARY IN ENGLAND.

The following is the first of a series of articles on "Female Prison Life" in England, printed in the London *Daily News* of Dec. 28. The writer says: "In his 'Essay on Penal Servitude in England,' read before the Prison Congress, a paper which is a model of lucid condensation, Col. Du Cane, the Surveyor General of Prisons, sets forth in a single paragraph the various stages through which a convict passes in completing the term of his or her sentence. 'A sentence of penal servitude in England is,' Col. Du Cane writes, 'divided into three principal stages. The first stage is passed at Pentonville or Millbank; it endures for nine months in all cases, and for that period the prisoner passes his whole time, excepting the period allotted to prayers and exercise, alone in his cell, working at some employment of an industrial or remunerative character. The second is passed in a prison in which he sleeps and has his meals in a separate cell, but works in association under a close and strict supervision at employment suited to him. The third period is that during which he is conditionally released from prison, but kept under the supervision of the Police, and liable, for any infraction of the conditions of his release, to be returned to prison, there to fulfill the whole remitted portion of his sentence. A stage intermediate between the public works and the conditional release is applied to women, who may be sent to 'refuges' six months before their release on license—establishments managed by private people who interest themselves in preparing the women for discharge, and in procuring suitable situations for them.' By the courtesy of the authorities I have had the fullest opportunity of observing the workings of the convict prison system in its three stages as applied to females, and propose to describe simply what I have seen.

Millbank Penitentiary, the prison whither females are sent from the dock where they have been sentenced to penal servitude, stands on the banks of the Thames, between Lambeth and Vauxhall Bridge—a low-lying, dun-colored, forbidding place, which the brightest sunlight fails to lighten up. Entrance is gained by a jealously guarded gateway facing the river. On passing through this, the visitor finds himself in one of the half-dozen yards that run inward on the central belt of masonry, and are flanked on either side by ranges of barrack-like buildings, three stories high, with small windows, whose modicum of light is further reduced by a liberal allowance of strong bars fixed outside. The yard narrows down in an inviting manner to a second gateway, toward which the visitor involuntarily directs his steps, though it be with the consciousness that there is about the whole place a curiously demonstrative assertion of the fact that while it is exceedingly easy to get in, getting out, would, under certain circumstances, be quite another matter. This second gate gives access to the centre courtyard, which is more carefully kept, and there is even some ivy timidly growing up the walls on the side where the chapel stands. In the buildings grouped around this yard are the Governor's house, the chapel, the boardroom, and the general offices. Access is also gained from here to the corridors, on to which the doors of the cells open. The inside of the prison is decidedly more attractive than the outside. The corridors are beautifully clean, are well lighted, warmed, and ventilated. On one side is a range of cell doors, all of which are closely locked. On the right-hand side of each door, about four feet up the wall, is a slit six inches long, looking through which one sees a woman in a brown serge dress, with a white cap over her short hair. She is sitting on a low stool, and is knitting stockings. The women look up with a quick glance on hearing voices, but, as appears when the cell is opened, the slit in the wall is so contrived that, while from the outside it commands a view of all but the left-hand corner of the cell, nothing is visible from the inside but the eye of the observer. I suppose the women are used to discovering an eye glittering through the aperture, for, after looking up, they go on quietly with the knitting of the stocking. When the outside door is unlocked there appears an iron gate, also locked, through which one may converse with the prisoner. He will have to commence the conversation, for the woman says nothing, but, rising and half curtseying, stands, with hands folded over her knitting, waiting to be spoken to. Of the 233 women under lock and key at Millbank to-day, there are some whose ungovernable passion has led them to their present abode. But they all seem thoroughly broken in, not to say broken down, under the discipline of the place. If the matron or the visitor speaks to them, they answer with profound respect in voice and mein; if not, they stand silent, curtseying when the door is opened and curtseying again when the visitors turn away. They can all tell to a day how long they have been there, and any delicacy which might be felt in referring to the term of the sentences is entirely thrown away. With singularly few exceptions, all appear, as far as conduct may be accepted as a test, to bear their lot in a spirit of philosophical resignation. The judge has said they are to remain in penal servitude for a certain number of years. It is abundantly clear that they cannot get out till the Governor orders the key to be turned, and in the meantime it is wise to accept the inevitable and make the best of things; to which frame of mind there is an additional incentive in the knowledge that if they are docile and industrious they may obtain their liberty a year or so before the expiration of the full term of their sentence.

In Millbank the days pass and resemble each other with monotonous fidelity. In Summer the women rise at 6 o'clock, wash and dress themselves, and clean out their cells. These latter are fairly commodious, and are at least warm and well ventilated and sufficiently lighted. Half-way up the yellow-colored wall facing the door is a little window, strongly barred. There is a little iron bedstead along one side of the wall, and opposite is a tiny shelf, containing a tin plate and spoon, a Bible, a Prayer-book, a book from the library, and generally a small selection of tracts which have been left by the Scripture-reader. A brass gas jet, polished to distraction, a three-legged stool, and an opening in the wall over the bed complete the appointment of the cells. This opening in the wall is painted black, and, converging outward till it closes in an oblong aperture about an inch wide and six long, serves not only to furnish the means of observation from the outside, to which I have already referred, but hints in a sort of hopeless manner at the terrible thickness of the wall that shuts out the solitary occupant of the cell from communication with the world. By 7:30 the cell must be in apple-pie order, and all the clothes taken off the bed, neatly folded up inside the quilt, and placed at the foot of the bedstead. Then comes breakfast, consisting of a piece of bread and a tin of cocoa. From Monday to Saturday a pound of bread is daily allowed to each prisoner. On Sunday twenty-two ounces is the allowance, but, *per contra*, on this day the prisoners dine luxuriously off cheese, of which three ounces is served out to each on returning from divine service. Half an hour is allowed for breakfast, and from 8 o'clock to 9 is devoted to labor. At 9 the prisoners file out down the corridors into the chapel, where they sit on the bare benches, with the assistant matrons planted here and there on high stools, keeping a watchful eye over the silent congregation. Prayers are over in time for all to be back in their cells at 9:30, when there comes another hour's work at knitting or the making of articles of clothing. At 10:30 the straw bonnets, guiltless of ribbon, are donned, the ugly-looking cloaks are put on, and all—being first marshaled and counted in the corridors—march into the yard for "exercise." "Exercise" means marching round and round the yard in single file, while the warders look on. Nobody speaks a word or looks to the right hand or the left, but for sixty minutes all plod round and round, a silent, sad, and sullen company. This performance over, the prisoners return to their cells and get to work again, sewing or knitting, till 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock they dine, the rations being carried up to the wards by relays of the prisoners themselves. The allowance is served out to each in her cell by the assistant matrons. On Mondays and Wednesdays the prisoners dine off mutton, of which each gets three ounces, with a few spoonfuls of gravy, the character of which may be inferred from the fact that it is "flavored with one-half ounce of onions, and thickened with one-eighth ounce of flour, and with bread left from the previous day." In addition, each prisoner has three-quarters of a pound of potatoes. On Tuesday the fare is bread, and a pint of soup containing eight ounces of shins of beef, one ounce of pearl barley, three ounces of fresh vegetables, and three-quarters of a pound of potatoes. On Thursday the dinner consists of three-quarters of a pound of potatoes, and an equal quantity of suet pudding, containing one ounce two pennyweights of suet, six ounces of flour, and four ounces fourteen pennyweights of water. On Friday and Saturday the fare is beef and potatoes, three ounces of the former to three-quarters of a pound of the latter, which is rendered further appetizing by the addition of gravy made in the same generous fashion as that of Monday. On Sunday comes divine service, and bread and cheese again, and then the mutton, the soup, the suet pudding, and the beef in due and unalterable order. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of week-days work recommences, and is continued till 5:30, when "supper" is indulged in. Supper consists of the remains of the day's allowance of bread washed down with a pint of gruel, the component parts of which are two ounces of oatmeal, half ounce of molasses, and two ounces of milk. At 6 more work, which is carried on till 8 o'clock, when three-quarters of an hour's leisure time is allowed for reading. At 8:45 bed-making begins, and by 9 all lights are out, and darkness reigns throughout the always silent cells. These hours are the same in Winter, with the exception that the prisoners rise half an hour later and go to bed half an hour earlier.

An analysis of these regulations will show that, with the exception of the half hour at morning prayers, and the hour's exercise in the yard, the prisoners are in a state of solitary confinement, and in a general condition not far removed from that of Wordsworth's dead maiden, who

> "Neither hears nor sees—
> Rolled round in earth's diurnal course,
> With rocks and stones and trees."

But it will also be apparent that the solitary confinement is not of the kind familiarized to the mind of the public by the reading of legends of people immured in cells, into which other human faces never look, and in which the sound of a second human voice is never heard. The principle at the basis of the system in vogue at Millbank is, that during the nine months prisoners pass there they shall be deprived of all association with their fellow creatures. In the main the principle is rigidly carried out, but, in addition to the hour and a half daily passed in association in the chapel and during exercise, there are various welcome breakings-in on the solitude of the cell. There are visits from the surgeon, the clergyman, the governor, the schoolmistress, and the lady visitor or Scripture-reader. The schoolmistress is frequent in her attendance, the other officials make regular rounds, and at any time, upon making application, the prisoners can see the surgeon or the clergyman. These opportunities are made the most of by the tongue-tied women; and I observe that in his report for the year 1873 the chaplain says; "I may add that my visits in the wards seem always to be welcome, and I seldom come away without having experienced a real gratification from the pleasant way in which I have been received, and from the evident satisfaction of the women in seeing me among them." This he cites "as one indication of the spiritual improvement of the female convicts;" and his inference is probably correct, though, as the chaplain of Pentonville Prison remarks in his report for the same year, "experience demands some deduction from sanguine expectation on the score of the naturally deceitful heart, and its acquired deceivableness of unrighteousness." The various other ways in which this "acquired deceivableness" manifests itself in struggles to enjoy human society testify to the hardness of the punishment. But the process of the penalty is carefully watched by the doctor, and in cases where the full burden seems too hard to bear it is relaxed. At the present time there are in Millbank four women who have been certified as being lunatics, and will be removed to Broadmoor. There are also sixteen "cases of observation," as they are called in prison parlance, meaning that there are sixteen women who have shown a tendency to insanity, and are placed in cells in the enjoyment of the company of two other prisoners.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

WILL OF MRS. ANN WHITE VOSE, WIDOW OF THE LATE JOSIAH VOSE, OF BOSTON.

The will of the late Mrs. Ann White Vose, of Boston, in execution of power given her by her husband, makes several munificent bequests, as enumerated below. The *Advertiser* says that the institutions selected as recipients of her wealth are among the strongest in the city and most capable of profiting by this large increase to their funds. The residuary legatees of her husband's estate are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Museum of Fine Arts, each of which receives also a legacy of $25,000. All the other institutions mentioned are organized for charitable purposes. The bequests are payable on the death of her daugher, and are in detail as follows:

First—To the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, $30,000, to be held by said institution as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended, and the same to be forever devoted to securing and maintaining free beds in said hospital.

Second—To the McLean Asylum for the Insane, established in Somerville, Mass., the sum of $30,000, to be held by said institution as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended, and said income to be forever devoted and applied to the maintenance and support of persons in said institution who are poor, or to whom such aid would be a needed relief, the same to be expended under the trustees of said asylum.

Third—To the society or institution, established in Boston, known as the Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females, the sum of $30,000, to be held as a permanent fund, the income only to be expended, and in manner as follows: One-fourth in providing tea three times a day for the inmates of said institution, and in procuring such niceties and delicacies as they may desire and request; and the other three-fourths for the uses and purposes of the institution.

Fourth—To the association or institution in Boston known as the Home for Aged Men, the sum of $30,000, to be held by said institution as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended, and in manner as follows: One-fourth in providing tea three times a day for the inmates of said institution, and procuring such niceties and delicacies as they may desire and request, and the other three-fourths for the uses and purposes of said institution.

Fifth—To the corporation or association known as the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, established in said Boston, the sum of $20,000, to be held as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the uses and purposes of said institution.

Sixth—To the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society, established in said Boston, the sum of $10,000, to be held by said society as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the uses and purposes of said society.

Seventh—To the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, established in Boston, the sum of $25,000, to be devoted to the establishment or support of free scholarships in said institute. And the persons enjoying the benefit of such scholarships shall be worthy young men of American origin, to be selected by the faculty of said institute.

Eighth—To the Boston Asylum and Farm for Indigent Boys, established at Thompson's Island, the sum of $15,000, to constitute a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the purpose of said institution.

Ninth—To the Industrial Aid Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, established in said Boston, the sum of $10,000, to constitute a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Tenth—To the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, (Unitarian,) a corporation located in Boston, the sum of $10,000, to constitute a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the purposes of said corporation or institution.

Eleventh—To the Female Orphan Asylum, in Boston, the sum of $15,000, to constitute a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Twelfth—To the New-England Hospital for Women and Children, in Boston, the sum of $25,000, to be held as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Thirteenth—To the Perkins Institute and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, an institution located at South Boston, the sum of $10,000, to be held by said institution as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Fourteenth—To the Temporary Home for the Destitute, an institution established in Boston, the sum of $15,000, to be held as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Fifteenth—To the Warren Street Chapel, an institution located in Boston, the sum of $10,000, the income only of which to be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Sixteenth—To the Boston Provident Association, the sum of $10,000 the income only of which to be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Seventeenth—To the Boston Children's Friend Society, in Boston, the sum of $20,000, to be held by said institution as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Eighteenth—To the Museum of Fine Arts, an institution established in Boston, the sum of $25,000, to be held by said institution as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Nineteenth—To the Boston Young Men's (Unitarian) Christian Union, a society established in Boston, the sum of $10,000, to be held as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Twentieth—To the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, in Boston, the sum of $15,000, the income only of which to be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Twenty-first—To the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the sum of $10,000, the income only of which to be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Twenty-second—To the Home for Aged Colored Women in Boston, the sum of $5,000, the income only of which to be expended for the purposes of said institution.

Twenty-third—All the rest and residue of the estate, which, under the will of her husband, the testatrix had power to appoint, she gives in equal shares to the aforesaid Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Museum of Fine Arts, the income only of which to be expended for the purposes of said institutions.

Her own estate, after making ample provision for her daughter and only child, Mrs. Ann White Dickinson, wife of George Dickinson, Esq., of Boston, and after giving generously to her collateral kindred, numbering more than forty persons, and bequeathing $10,000 to each of her friends, William C. Murdock, Esq., and Hon. Seth Turner, she gives to trustees for the purpose of endowing institutions of charity or education in Massachusetts, or, if they deem it best, they may found such an institution, governing themselves therein somewhat as her daughter may indicate. William C. Murdock and Seth Turner are named trustees and executors, and are exempted from giving sureties on their official bonds.

A REMINISCENCE.

A local correspondent of the Boston *Globe* relates this reminiscence of anti-slavery times: In the year 1849 or 1850 Hon. Manlius Sargent, writing over the signature of "Sigma," in the *Transcript*, used in one of his articles very deprecatory language toward Rev. Theodore Parker, because of his advocacy of the cause of emancipation. The next day a manumitted slave, whose wife and two children were still held in bondage in Baltimore, and who had been sent North with a letter from their master stating that if the negro could raise $600, he would free his wife and children, called at a printing office to have printed some copies of said letter, which was itself somewhat illegible. On receiving the copies the man asked the printer if he could send him to some benevolent person. That gentleman, who had just read the article in the *Transcript*, gave him the address of Mr. Sargent at Amory Hall, where several wealthy gentlemen had desks and were accustomed to meet daily, telling him to say that Mr. Theodore Parker sent him, with the request that he would read the letter. "Did Mr. Parker send you to me?" said Mr. Sargent. "Yes, Sir," said the man, who was as ignorant of the joke intended as he was of the name of the party who sent him. "Well, let me read it," said Mr. Sargent. Then attaching his name and putting down $20—"there," said he, "tell Mr. Parker that I bear the slave no ill will, but am as willing to do something for him as he is. But stop," said he, "you may come back here at 1 o'clock; there will then be three other old covies here, and I will get twenty dollars apiece from them." He did so, and they each responded with a like sum. The man then called upon the printer, saying, "Gorry, Sir, can you send me to somebody else?" Mr. Parker's address was then given to him, with the remark that Mr. Sargent had sent him. Mr. Parker was surprised to see such names, and, under the circumstances, especially that of Mr. Sargent, and immediately gave him twenty dollars. The printer then sent him to Wendell Phillips, and the result of the joke for that day was $120. The man subsequently obtained the sum required, and was soon the legal proprietor of his wife and children.

TELEGRAPHS.

The following bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Gen. Butler:

A BILL to establish certain telegraphic lines in the several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all telegraphic lines of communication over which messages are transmitted for hire are hereby established and made post roads; and the Postmaster General is hereby empowered and authorized to advertise for proposals, under the same limitations and with the same authority as for the transmission of mails over post roads, so far as the same are applicable for the transaction of all Governmental business by telegraph over said post roads, and make contracts with the lowest responsible bidder therefor.

SEC. 2. That each telegraphic company or corporation maintaining telegraphic lines used for the purpose of sending telegraphic communications for hire, over and along any of the highways and railways, or any part thereof, in the United States, shall receive all telegrams at any office thereof from any other telegraphic company directed to be delivered to any other office or station on the line of the receiving company, and transmit the same at the regular tariff rates of transmission established between its own offices to and from which such messages are transmitted on its own lines, and no words shall be charged for beyond or in addition to those which the company delivering the message for transmission shall direct to be transmitted; and no company shall give any preference, either in the order of transmission or in the rate of charge for transmission, to any one connecting company over any other connecting company in sending any message.

SEC. 3. That each telegraphic company engaged in transmitting messages among the several States or with foreign countries shall limit its business to the transmission of such messages only as may be delivered to it for that purpose; and neither of such companies shall be, directly or indirectly, interested in the collection or purchase of commercial or other news to be transmitted by itself or any other company; and the tariff on all telegraphic messages by cable from offices in the United States to offices in foreign countries, or from offices in foreign countries to offices in the United States, shall not exceed, in addition to the cable rate, the rate of transmission of said messages from New-York or Boston to the place of destination of the foreign telegram, or from Florida to the place of destination of the telegraphic message from Cuba.

SEC. 4. That the tariff rates of charges for the transmission of special telegrams to newspaper and commercial news associations shall be the same to each association, without discrimination; and a rate of charges therefor shall, from time to time, be fixed by every such telegraphic company, and exposed in some public place in its principal offices, and no charge except according to the tariff of charges so fixed shall be demanded or received by such company; and the rates of such special telegrams shall in no case exceed those charged to the Associated Press or American Press Association for like services on the 1st day of January in the year 1875.

SEC. 5. That all persons shall have the right to correspond by telegram in the manner herein prescribed; and all telegrams shall be privileged communications in law to the same extent that sealed letters now are; and the contents thereof shall not be divulged by any agent or officer of a telegraphic company, except for the purpose of justice, by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 6. That the tariff for sending telegrams shall be uniform to all persons for similar service and without discrimination. Telegrams from the several departments of the Government and their officers and agents, upon public business authorized or required of any such officer or agent in the execution of any duty devolved upon him by law, shall, when required in writing entered on the message, have priority in transmission without prepayment, and at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster General in accordance with existing laws. All other telegrams shall be transmitted in the order in which they are received, except telegrams directed by the sender to be transmitted between the hours of 6 o'clock in the afternoon and 6 o'clock in the forenoon.

SEC. 7. That every person who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or willfully destroy, postpone, or delay the delivery of, or unlawfully divulge or permit to be seen by any other than the person to whom the same is addressed, any telegraphic message, or any part thereof, or give any duplicate or copy thereof to any other person, or who shall injure or destroy any property of any telegraphic company, or willfully interefere with the operation, repair, or use of any line of telegraph, or any part thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon complaint to a United States Commissioner or Judge of a United States Court in behalf of the United States, shall be held for trial therefor, and, upon conviction in the District or Circuit Court of the United States for the district where such offense shall have been committed, or where such person shall reside, may be fined not exceeding $1,000 or imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, either or both, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That this section shall not hinder or be a bar to any suit for damages by the party injured because of the omission or commission of anything in this act prohibited or directed to be done.

RUNAWAY BOYS FOUND.

THE MISADVENTURES OF TWO LITTLE FELLOWS FROM ROCHESTER.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Jan. 26.

About five months ago two lads, one eight years of age and the other thirteen, sons of Mr. Rockley, a business man of Rochester, were sent by him to a store in that city to purchase some goods for the house. He gave them a check for twenty dollars to pay for the articles, and on their way to the store they lost the check. Fearing to return without it they ran away. For weeks they tramped together, the elder one working whenever he could get work and supporting the younger. Mr. Rockley was almost heart-broken over their disappearance. The case was put in the hands of the Rochester Police, and advertisements were inserted in all the prominent papers of the country, giving a full description of both lads and offering a reward for a clue to their whereabouts, but time rolled on and no tidings came. Meanwhile the boys found food and shelter as best they could, traveling by day and sleeping in barns and outhouses nights, till cold weather coming on the elder one found himself no longer able to properly care for his younger brother, and he resolved to place him in some institution. They arrived at Albany or Troy and watching an opportunity, jumped on the bunter and coupling of a locomotive bound south on the Hudson River Railroad without a train. In such a perilous manner did they ride twenty-five or thirty miles, the older one holding the younger one on till a train was reached, on which they rode to Yonkers, and there the youngest lad was put in the Almshouse, the authorities afterward sending him to the House of Refuge.

A gardener who resides on South-east avenue, Poughkeepsie, formerly resided at Rochester, and he has a son who was down town on Friday last at the Holly Tree inn, and there he espied the older Rockley brother, having known him in Rochester. He asked him what he was doing there, when Rockley told him his father was dead, and he had left home. The gardener's son told his father of the circumstance, when the latter telegraphed to Mr. Rockley at Rochester that his son was here. The next day (Saturday) Mr. Rockley arrived, and found his boy. He questioned him about his younger brother, when the older one told him where he had left him. Mr. Rockley left him till he should go to Yonkers. There he found out the details of the transfer of the younger boy to the House of Refuge, and proceeded thither. The little face did not at first recognize its father, but as soon as he made himself known the feelings of both gave away. He brought him back to this city on Saturday night, and put him face to face with his elder brother, when both laughed and cried alternately. The father had brought abundance of clothing with him for them, and after fitting them out anew started with them on a late train for Rochester.

THE APPLICATION OF WIND TO STRING INSTRUMENTS.

The third meeting of the London Musical Association was held Jan. 8, at the Beethoven Rooms. Sir Julius Benedict, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was present for the first time, and among other distinguished musicians in the room were Sir John Goss, Messrs. Turle, John Hullah, Ebenezer Prout, W. H. Monk, C. E. Stephens, Rev. J. Troutbeck, Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey; Rev. Thomas Helmore, the Earl of Wilton, (who has just joined the association,) Mr. Ellis, F. R. S., Mr. Sedley Taylor, M. A., Hon. Mrs. Newdigate, and a numerous company of ladies. Mr. J. Baillie Hamilton, of University College, Oxford, had undertaken to read a paper on "The Application of Wind to String Instruments," and before attacking his subject he gave an account of the circumstances which had led him to devote his attention to it. At Harrow Mr. Hamilton had studied the matter with Mr. John Farmer, the organist and music master of the school, and after going to Oxford he determined to pursue his investigations, but found that they involved such intense application and the devotion of so much time to surmount even the mechanical difficulties in the way, that he has since given up his university career in order to carry out his experiments. Mr. Hamilton then proceeded to sketch the history of the various efforts made to apply wind to strings, beginning with the old Æolian harp, in which the vibration of the string is made by a natural draught of wind. All the subsequent attempts in the same field, he said, were but efforts to reduce that beautiful but fitful source of sound to human control. The primary necessity was to make the whole string sound, and to do this it was needful to increase the draught of air and to concentrate it on the string. Isidore and Jullien made several instruments in which the difficulties were partly overcome, but the first wind fiddle he had read of was one made in Central Africa by the bushmen, who, however, had failed, like the European inventors, in the concentration of the wind on the string. Mr. Hamilton then described the various elementary stages of his investigation, the result of which he showed by producing a string divided into three parts, to the centre of which a reed was applied, the fundamental note being thus reinforced. A diapason pipe was also sounded to the same note. Mr. Hamilton next defined the respective advantages of wind and string. The string, he asserted, has (1) a simple mode of reinforcement; (2) economy of space to produce a given note; (3) the blending of harmonies upon the common sound board; and (4) sympathy. The wind, or, in a word, the sound of the organ-pipe, has, he argued, the advantages of (1) special reinforcement by a column of air; (2) volume of tone; (3) variety and quality; and (4) sustained sound. In his new instrument he claimed to have rendered the moving and sympathetic power of the string coexistent with the intensity of the organ-pipe, thus producing a new and fine effect. He then gave illustrations by sounding notes, giving the reed and string tone together, the first of which produced an effect which might be described as that of a string horn; the second gave the peculiarly beautiful effect of the Æolian harp; and the third the note of the trumpet without the peculiar rending sound which it is so difficult to avoid in that instrument. But when he had got thus far Mr. Hamilton said he was met by the question, How would it be possible to keep a string organ in tune, the proverbial tendency of strings to get out of tune being regarded by many persons as an almost insuperable obstacle? He had, however, introduced an elastic string which would not get out of tune. Mr. Hamilton then proceeded to reply to a series of questions put to him by the Earl of Wilton, Mr. Hullah, and other gentlemen, and he mentioned incidentally, in reply to a query as to the variety of effects which could be produced on a string organ answering to those of the stops on an ordinary organ, that he could at present reckon on giving at least thirty stops. Mr. Hamilton explained that he had been unable to bring with him his complete apparatus, owing to his inability to obtain the use of the room to fit it up, and thus he had only been able to illustrate his remarks by single sounds, but he hoped to give more complete illustrations at a future day.

THE GOVERNMENT "ORGAN"—HOW MR. MURTAGH'S INTELLECTUAL EFFORTS ARE APPRECIATED.

From the Evening Post, Jan. 28.

The Department of the Interior is a liberal subscriber for newspapers. There is no reasonable objection to this. If the officers of the Federal Government would not only take in journals from all parts of the country, but would also read them carefully, they might acquire a profitable knowledge of public opinion, and be thereby guided to a better performance of their duties. We should not, therefore, be disposed to criticise very sharply the following item in the statement of expenditures in the Department of the Interior:

1873.
July 8—*National Republican*—one year's subscription..........$8

It is true, it might be said, that the *National Republican* does not express public opinion, but rather reflects the views of the Federal Administration; but those views are entitled to consideration, and we do not believe that a discrimination ought to be made against the *National Republican*. Neither should a discrimination be made in its favor, and we should, therefore, like to have an explanation of another item in the statement, as follows:

1873.
Aug. 11—Republican Publishing Company—subscription..........$200

Is "Republican Publishing Company" another name for *National Republican*? At eight dollars each two hundred dollars would pay for twenty-five copies of the paper for a year. Is it conceivable that Secretary Delano and his subordinates are so eager to devour the "organ" of the Administration that no less than five-and-twenty copies can appease their daily appetite? This is hardly probable. Besides, the subscription is not for a specified number of copies—as in the first entry—but is of a sum in gross. If the money went to the *National Republican* at all it went as a free gift. Upon that theory we should like to know whence the Government of the United States derives the power to take the people's money from the Federal Treasury and spend it upon the support of newspapers which are unable to support themselves.

It is just possible that "Republican Publishing Company" is a misprint for "Republic Publishing Company." The latter is the name of a concern which issues at Washington a monthly magazine called the *Republic*. According to the title-page, this periodical is "devoted to the dissemination of political information." What the information is worth may be inferred from the following sentence, which we find upon opening the magazine at random: "The first duty of the Government, under all circumstances, is the protection of life and property." This statement is the reverse of the truth. The very constitutional primer of the United States teaches that the circumstances are very rare under which it becomes the duty of the Federal Government to intervene for the protection of life and property. That duty belongs especially to the several States. But if the information supplied by the *Republic* were as valuable as it is worthless, where does the Government find the right to contribute public money to its maintenance?

A third possible explanation occurs. The "Republican Publishing Company" may be an association formed to print and circulate campaign documents in the interest of the Republican Party. A subscription by the Department of the Interior to such a concern would be the worst of all. It would not only divert public money to private uses, but would appropriate it for a partisan purpose.

Which of these three theories is the correct one? Secretary Delano owes it to himself, to his office, and to the country to explain. If there is any law authorizing such an expenditure let it be fairly made. There are in various parts of the country struggling newspapers and magazines at least as deserving as the *National Republican* and the *Republic*, and, if political clubs are to be supported at the Federal expense, they should have an equal share of the money. Let us have some light on this curious subsidy from the Department of the Interior.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD AT ARLINGTON.

The following reply has been made to a request for permission to care for the graves of the Confederate dead in Arlington Cemetery:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1875.

Mrs. C. P. Culver, through Hon. Eppa Hunton, House of Representatives:

MADAM: In reply to your note addressed to the Secretary of War relative to the Confederate graves in the Arlington National Cemetery, I am directed by him to inform you that you will be permitted to fit up, in the manner proposed, the portion of the grounds in the south-west corner of the cemetery where the Confederate soldiers are buried by themselves, and also to erect suitable headstones at those graves, and also at the graves of the other Confederate soldiers buried elsewhere in the grounds, among Union soldiers, should you desire to do so. This work to be in harmony with the surroundings, and to be under the control and supervision of the Quartermaster in charge of the cemetery.

Yours very respectfully,
OSCAR A. MACK,
Major and Brevet Colonel, United States Army.

A FRENCH JOURNAL AND ITS GERANT.

The London *Echo* of Jan. 11 says: "The career of a French journal is usually a chequered one, and the vicissitudes of the *Gazette de France*, which, having attained the age of 244 years, has just been sold by auction, would fill a volume. One of its hottest periods, however, was during the Monarchy of July. The *Gazette* was one of the last French journals which employed a dummy as responsible editor, and during the reign of Louis Philippe this post was filled by a worthy man of the name of Aubry Poucault, who had been steward or an upper servant of some sort in the household of his master, M. De Genoude, the real editor and proprietor of the *Gazette de France*. All he had to do was to sign the editorials with his own name, and it was the delight of young barristers to hear him, on the frequent occasions when the journal came into collision with the press laws, own to the authorship of the incriminated leaders in such ungrammatical French as to leave no doubt that his martyrdom was vicarious. Martyred he certainly was; immense fines were inflicted, at least ostensibly, upon him, and his imprisonments were many and long. When his occupation was, at last, gone, the good man fell back upon his recollections of the distinguished persons he had seen during his career as a "journalist," and loved to recall the fact that Chateaubriand had twice spoken to him. "Yes," he would say, "twice—once he asked me to put his cane in the corner, and the second time, as I was about to show him in to M. De Genoude, he said, 'Never mind, Aubry, I will go straight in!' Ah! I shall never forget those words."

THE LATE CHARLES SPRAGUE.

The Boston *Transcript* says that the statement so generally made since the death of Charles Sprague that he never entered or rode in a steam car is not exactly borne out by the fact. About twenty years ago he was summoned to Dedham as a witness in a civil suit, and chose as a convevance to and from, the steam cars, afterward expressing much satisfaction at the novelty and pleasant excitement of his experience. This, however, was the only instance of his trusting himself behind the iron horse.

NO DISTINCTION IN THE CHURCH.

The members of a Baptist Church in Lynn, Mass., having erected a new meeting-house, were troubled for a while over the question how to dispose of the seats. The method finally adopted is thus described by one of them: "When we came together to consider the best interests of the church, we determined that it should never be shut to any of God's people who might desire to worship here. The plan of free seats was discussed. Many objections to this appeared. We then thought of making each alternate pew free. This, too, was rejected. The thought of placing a mere nominal price on the pews, and raising the balance needed for the support of worship by subscriptions, did not meet approval. Finally, we united on this plan: We place no price on the seats. To any one desiring to worship with us we say, select any unoccupied pew in the house which pleases you, then decide how much you feel able and think it your duty to pay for the support of worship, and that shall be your rent. Thus the one to whom God has given ability to pay one hundred dollars, and he whose restricted means allow him to pay but one dollar, sit together as neighbors, and none save the collector knows the poor from the rich. As God's treasures, we propose to accept 'according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not.' Every man's self-respect is regarded, and all meet together as equals in God's house. We claim that this is a true Gospel plan for the support of public worship, and we believe this our Master's house none too good nor too elegant in which to illustrate it."

STABBED WITH A POCKET-KNIFE.

Yesterday afternoon an altercation occurred in the liquor store at the corner of Washington and Jane streets, between Lawrence Missatt, aged thirty, of No. 80 Horatio street, and James Livingston, alias "English," during which Livingston stabbed Missatt in the abdomen with a pocket-knife, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Missatt was taken to the Charles Street Police Station, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Walker, and subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. Livingston fled from the store immediately after stabbing Missatt, and made his escape. He is, however, well known to the Ninth Precinct Police, and several officers have been sent in pursuit of him.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

With quite a large attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 28, the following business was transacted:

Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Alexander F. Kercheis, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story brick house, with two lots, each 25 by 90, Nos. 2,329 and 2,331 Fourth avenue, east side between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, for $13,500, to Peter Urhlein, a party in interest. Also, under the same decree, thirty-two lots, each 25 by 100, located at Islip, Long Island, and situate on Prospect avenue and Cedar street, to same buyer, for $200.

Samuel A. Steele, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Oliver Steele, Esq., Referee, in one parcel, disposed of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, one frame house, and five lots, together forming a plot in size 125 by 100.5, on West Fifty-second street, north side, 400 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $150,000, the purchaser being Christian Blinn.

The legal sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot on West Sixteenth street, west of Eighth avenue, was adjourned to Feb. 4.

At Jamaica, Long Island, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold, under a Supreme Court decree, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, a farm containing fifty-two acres of land, located on Kentuck lane, at Locust Valley, Oyster Bay, Long Island, for $19,050.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

Only one auction is announced for to-day, viz.: By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-sixth street; and three lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East Ninety-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house, 1 frame house, and plot, (5 lots,) West 52d st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th av., plot 125 x100.5	$150,000

By Joseph McGuire.

1 three-story brick house and plot, Nos. 2,329 and 2,331 4th av., e. s., between 126th and 127th sts., plot 50x90	$13,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Broome st., No. 23, s. s., 25x75, foreclosure; John P. O'Neill to Mary Kane	$5,800
Rivington st., No. 170, n. s., 25x100; Cynthia W., wife of Thomas H. Williams, to Gordon S. Allyn, ⅛ part	267
17th st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of 4th av., 25.3x92; W. R. Grace to G. W. Gilchrist	32,500
32d st., s. s., 368.9 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.9x98.9, foreclosure; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Isaac Eichberg	2,500
33d st., s. s., 356.3 ft. w. of 2d av., 18x98.9, foreclosure; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Isaac Eichberg	2,500
114th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; W. J. Repper to T. Classen	15,000
116th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Catharine A., wife of Stephen H. Roberts, and Henrietta Layng to Sarah Jane Layng, widow	500
119th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.10; Annie E., wife of Bradbury M. Johnson, to Thomas E. Tripler	500
130th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x99.11, foreclosure; O. J. Wells to T. Murphy	1,500
134th and 135 sts., and Walnut and Oak avs., Morrisania, the block; Port Morris Land Improvement Co. to Susan A. Reed	42,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

29th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x98.9; The Wayside Industrial Home to First Free-will Baptist Church	....
44th st., n. s., 143.9 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5; J. Henderson and J. Blackhurst to D. Zorkowski	$13,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Maiden lane, No. 99, store and cellar, 5 5-12 years, per year	$1,800
30th st., No. 109, 2 years, per year	1,800
49th st., No. 134 West, 5¼ years, $1,500 for first three months, and per year	2,500
3d av., e. s., 103 ft. n. of 15th st., 26x100; Robert R. Stuyvesant to Edward C. Richards, 21 years, per year	800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Residence Wanted to Purchase.

Furnished or unfurnished, in best quarter of New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

BUILDING ON BROADWAY, SPLENDIDLY situated between Fulton and Chamber sts.—One of the finest locations in the City for insurance companies, or any other business. For sale on easy terms. Inquire of REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the valuable house and furniture No. 141 West 14th st.; lot 25x210, extending through to 15th st; house, 25x60; well built, brown stone, four stories; the whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-story houses, 23d st., near 6th av., lots 50 by 100; also, first-class brown-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av., 25 by 60. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING AND lot, on Lewis st., near 8th st.; price, $4,500. Terms easy. G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine st., 12 to 4 P. M.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River; also, lofts No. 78 Maiden lane, to let. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

MURRAY STREET STORE, FIVE-STORY brown stone front. For sale at a bargain.
REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT THE VILLAGE OF Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; four and three-quarter acres of land, plenty of fruit, good buildings in good order; near to depot; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the Pier foot of 25th st., East River.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock M. at Exchange Sales-room, under the direction of JOHN L. SHIRLEY, Esq., Referee, the brick house and lot, No. 167 Charles st., north side, 92 feet east of West st.; lot, 22x101.6. Maps and particulars at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, NO. 35 PINE ST.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

OFFICES TO RENT, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building No. 50 Wall st. Apply to The United States Mortgage Company.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A first-class 25 feet four-story high-stoop house in a good location; some with last year's prices need answer. Address BULLARD, Box No. 5,502, Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN STOCK PRIVILEGES often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circular, containing detailed statements and price lists, mailed free on application to
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1875.

The undersigned, the surviving Trustees under the mortgage deeds of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, dated March 15, 1870, to secure Four Millions First Mortgage Bonds, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage relating to the Sinking Fund, have this day drawn from the thirty-nine hundred and forty-five numbers remaining of the four thousand numbers representing the above bonds, the following fifty-eight numbers in the following order, viz.: 2,365, 1,895, 437, 3,962, 91, 2,701, 3,564, 1,526, 639, 3,025, 3,900, 1,678, 1,378, 2,017, 2,309, 220, 3,046, 3,976, 962, 1,282, 1,930, 3,306, 2,252, 356, 3,032, 1,034, 701, 756, 1,575, 3,301, 549, 2,894, 739, 2,871, 256, 141, 2,349, 1,907, 1,042, 254, 3,072, 512, 93, 3,042, 1,729, 2,893, 2,673, 2,812, 533, 4,840, 1,337, 3,416, 1,177, 3,431, 1,953, 1107, 3,666, 3,210.

SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Trustees.
JOHN A. STEWART, }

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.; the Semi-annual Dividend due Feb. 1 on the Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building; also, Dividend (Quarterly) on the Common Stock.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

RESOLUTE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 151 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on DEMAND.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVIdend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The Transfer books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Feb. 2.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

GEO. A. JARVIS, Pres't. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Sec'y.
OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........301,090

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1875.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 23 to Feb. 1, 1875. By order.
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1875, OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN and CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANIES will be paid on and after that date at agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer,
No. 120 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875, $292,040 90.—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1875.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS PAYAble on demand.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAYNES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited now will draw interest from Feb. 1.
Assets.......$3,255,861 62 | Surplus.......$320,001 91
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

WANTED.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1875.
LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD First Mortgage, due July 1, 1875.
WARREN RAILROAD First Mortgage, due Aug. 1, 1875.
OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE First Mortgage, due July 1, 1875.
By WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, No. 40 Wall st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds and other A1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 15 per cent., for sale below par.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD,
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS.
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS, GREAT WESTERN INS., FRANKLIN TEL., NATIONAL TRUST, AND CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN R. R. STOCKS, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1874:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874		$6,512,086 21
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1874		2,433,258 19
Total amount of marine premiums		$8,945,344 40

No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874		$6,489,971 55
Losses paid during the same period	$2,370,659 96	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$1,373,657 47	

The company has the following assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$9,931,060 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	2,152,800 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	367,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	453,676 72
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,832,848 48
Cash in Bank	266,199 54
Total amount of assets	$16,003,584 74

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1871 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1874, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ROYAL PHELPS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB.
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
GEORGE W. LANE,
ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
ADAM T. SACKETT,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
HORACE GRAY,
WINTHROP G. RAY,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........$9,000,000 Gold.
Paid up..........7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY.

The Capital Stock of this Company is FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, all issued and paid in, in cash.

THE COMPANY HAS NO DEBTS.
JAMES B. HODGSKIN, President.

JAMES B. HODGSKIN, }
H. R. BALTZER, }
WILLIAM H. GUION, } Trustees.
H. H. VAN DYCK, }
LAWRENCE WELLS, }

City County, and State of New-York, ss.: Adolfo Hegewisch, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer and Secretary of the United States Rolling Stock Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.
A. HEGEWISCH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1874.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, New-York County.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.
Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo.
J. M. C. RODNEY,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Carstet Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 615 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. H. WELLINGTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding.
BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HENRY C. HINTZE HAS THIS DAY BEEN admitted as a partner to the firm of BAUER & GIBBS, No. 146 Reade st., New-York.
JOHN BAUER, WILLIAM W. GIBBS.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of BAUER, GIBB & CO.
JOHN BAUER,
WILLIAM W. GIBBS,
HENRY C. HINTZE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

ALEXANDER HARGREAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their auction-room, No. 132 Church st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock, the stock of Hosiery and Dry Goods belonging to the estate of Messrs. HELLER BROS.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
By order of BERNARD MAGUIRE, Deputy Sheriff.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JAN. 26, A LADY'S SMALL GOLD WATCH and locket; $25 reward will be paid for its return to No. 1 West 47th st., or No. 26 Front st.